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Formerly Millard's Review

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HOW MR. THOMAS WOULD HELP CHINA

MR. James A. Thomas came out to China originally as a salesman, being assigned to this section of the world by one of the large American tobacco companies. He spent twenty-five years of his life in China and when he retired a few years ago he was at the head of the British-American Tobacco Company, one of the largest corporations in the world interested in the sale of tobacco produced largely on the farms of the United States. Although principally interested in the sale of tobacco products, the company which Mr. Thomas headed for so many years, was and is interested in other things, such as shipping, the sale of other manufactured products, the production and manufacture of raw tobacco in China and so on. Therefore, we may assume from the foregoing that Mr. Thomas knows something about China from actual experience. Since his retirement from the tobacco business a few years ago, he has resided in New York and has interested himself in other lines of American business endeavor from the standpoint of China. He assisted in the organization of an important bank combining American and Chinese capital, the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce which is now operating successfully in this field and in addition to this he helped in the organization of a motion picture enterprise which is also developing its activities in this part of the world. This company also combines Chinese and American capital. So, to repeat, we may assume from the record that Mr. Thomas knows considerable about China: hence the significance which both Chinese and Americans must attach to Mr. Thomas' views regarding the present situation of China and suggested remedies therefore.

IN an article entitled, "Applying Business Principles to the China Problem," appearing in the January number of *Asia Magazine* N. Y., and reprinted in the *Review* last week, Mr. Thomas states most emphatically that the time has arrived for America and the other Powers to do something for China. To use Mr. Thomas' own words:

> Now, a number of us look upon China and the Far East as of greater importance to the United States and its future safety and prosperity than is Germany or France or Italy or the whole of Europe. I admit being one of these prejudiced folk. But for the few thousands of us who have spent most of our lives in the Orient and are thus convinced that the future of America lies in the Pacific, there are, I know millions of Americans who do not care an iota about the whole of Asia. If there are any of these who chance to read this article, I would ask them for the moment to consider China our next-door neighbor, as radio and airplanes are fast making it, instead of a quaint, upside down region ten thousand miles away. I would further ask them to ponder these three considerations, which are outstanding ones:

That peace in the Pacific between ourselves and Japan, Russia, Germany, France and Great Britain is dependent largely upon whether China becomes a stabilized nation;

That our ability to increase our prosperity in the next two or three generations in anything like the ratio of increase in the past depends largely on the free flow of commerce between ourselves and such great undeveloped national reservoirs of wealth as China.

That at the present time we hold in the confidence of China a high position, which is in danger of being undermined by our own failure to take a small measure of initiatve in helping China. Soviet Russia is busy preaching to young China that the United States is an archhypocrite in relation to the Chinese, full of fair—and windy—words. We have not yet actually accomplished much to prove the case otherwise.

Therefore, may I ask that those of you who think of China as too far from Broadway to mean anything in your lives recognize that the Chinese problem is of primary concern to the United States? "Chaos" and "China" are two words closely associated in the American mind. You have read in the daily head-lines with some amusement, possibly not unmixed with disappointment, of the overthrow of one Peking government after another. And yet I am sure that within a generation common sense can do much to stabilize China.

The common denominator in the situation between China and the western Powers is mutual self-interest. The objective is the homely one of giving China as sound fiscal system by helping it out of its own resources to set up a credit with which it may buy our goods—a basis of good business as old as trade itself. The instruments through which to bring about such a result are the business men of the interested Powers and China, applying the common-sense rules of business, freed from the suspicion of political exploitation.

MR. Thomas then analyzes briefly the methods which were applied in the solution of the reparations deadlock in respect to Europe under the so-called "Dawes Plan," and argues from this that the way to approach the present China situation is along similar lines. "The Chinese," says Mr. Thomas, "understand common sense as no other people on earth. They do not fear self-interest on the part of another in a trade; for they recognize that no business deal can hold unless all parties are benefitted. And I believe they are about ready for an international plan operated on sound business lines so long as they are convinced that it is uncontaminated by political motives." Therefore, Mr. Thomas advocates flatly that an "unofficial group, men representative of economic and financial interests rather than professionally political—sit down and address themselves to the matter of dealing with the complex and controversial questions concerning China. . . . . These men could address themselves to one phase of the problem and lay one spot of solid ground, which might serve as a point of departure for future steps. And they could, most of all, initiate a new way of dealing with questions concerning the western Powers and China.

THE key to the difficulties of China, according to Mr. Thomas, in so far as they concern the outside world, lies in its finance. To use his own words again:

> China cannot have an efficient administration, it cannot develop its resources, it cannot establish a school system or build roads or keep public order without more systematic and honest expenditure of revenue. Similarly, it cannot maintain undisturbed relations with other countries. Which is to say that there cannot be tranquility in the Far East and there will always be a Far Eastern "situation." At bottom, most of the difficulties arising between China and the Powers are over money: loans that one or more of the Powers may want to make to China or loans that have been made and that China cannot or will not pay back. There is accordingly a special fitness in letting men of economic background and interests address themselves to Chinese questions.

There is also a special pertinence in their doing so now. In the past two or three years China has been in default on payment of principal and interest on a number of loans, including those to Americans for goods delivered. Furthermore, the question of an increased tariff for China has also been in abeyance since the Washington Conference. Though the first reflects on China's dependability in executing obligations, the second reflects no less on the credit of the western Powers. And since the two are interrelated, they provide a logical reason for special action.

Specifically, what is proposed is an unofficial conference with representatives from all the nations having treaty relations with China, to give effect to a two-and-one-half per cent increase in the Chinese tariff and simultaneously to arrange for refunding all China's uncovered foreign and domestic debts, payment to be made out of the revenue derived from the increase. Under the Washington Conference treaties an international conference to provide for the increased tariff should have been held long ago under proper diplomatic auspices. The Washington Conference treaties, however, although they have been assumed in all public discussion to be a *fait accompli*, have not all gone into effect, and certain of their provisions in regard to the Chinese customs tariff have not been carried out. France has thus far refused to ratify certain treaties because of its own private disputes with China.

The western governments have little difficulty in stirring themselves to righteous wrath over China's derelictions. They have been complacently silent about their own failure to keep a promise. Three years ago they entered into a compact with China and attached their several signatures thereto. The Conference might as well never have been held so far as present-day fulfilment of the obligations growing out of that compact is concerned. Yet the various governments have repeatedly voiced indignant surprise because China, having been "emancipated" by treaties not yet come into force, has not instantaneously reached the equilibrium of the stable, rich governments of the West. The other powers that signed the treaty are not exculpated by the Fact that France refuses to ratify. We of the United States are least of all free from blame. We have plumed ourselves on the Washington Conference as our own great accomplishment in foreign affairs, held on our invitation and carried on under our initiative. The responsibility devolves upon us all the more to have the resourcefulness to substitute another, more acceptable plan if France continues to block the first. Certainly we cannot censure China for failure to do what was expected of it under the treaties.

The moral effect of the failure of the Conference treaties to operate up to the present writing cannot be easily canceled. It will remain in the eyes of China as the disavowal of an obligation. Whatever may be said of Chinese morality, political, commercial or social, it is agreed that, under the old Chinese system, when once a Chinese had given his signature to a bargain, he carried it out. Every "old China hand" who has done business with the Chinese will testify to the binding quality of a chop, or signature to an agreement. True, it may be argued that times are not what they used to be even in "unchanging" China—and the fact that the Chinese are in default on principal and interest of many millions of dollars of loans, may be cited as evidence enough. But it remains that to the rank and file of Chinese—the merchant and banker—a chop is a binding obligation. And in the eyes of the intelligent Chinese public, we, the western Powers, have given our chop. Diplomatic technicalities carry no weight in the mind of the ordinary Chinese. He only knows that treaties signed three years ago with a great international fanfare of trumpets have not yet been carried out and that China has not had the sorely needed additional revenue promised in those treaties. Why, then, on the side of China should there be any sense of guilt about unfulfilled obligations? Why, indeed, should it be overscrupulous about meeting its obligations?

One of two courses must be taken. Either France must ratify the Nine-Power Treaty in order that an international conference may be held to grant China an extra two-and-one-half per cent tariff rate, or else the same object must be accomplished in some more informal way. If France had ratified, the commerce and the fiscal strength of China would have been so stimulated that France, with the other Powers, would have enjoyed commercial benefits compensatory for any sacrifices possibly made by ratification. But France has not ratified, and there is no telling whether or not it will. And the presentsituation, with the particularly favorable internal condition in China, calls for immediate action.

IN summing up, Mr. Thomas recommends immediate action, in order to take advantage of the present "breathing space" in order to give China an opportunity to fulfill her part of the bargain made at the Washington Conference. In effect he says that if the West wants China to unify and develop, then the West must play fair with China and give her a chance not only to unify her domestic politics, but also to develop. In other words, give her a chance to help herself. There is nothing particularly new in Mr. Thomas' views regarding the present situation of China and her relations with the Powers, but they are significant as coming from him and also because news reports from Washington and New York in recent months have indicated that public opinion is tending in this direction. The politicians, have now had about three years since the close of the Washington Conference and have demonstrated their inability to accomplish anything constructive from the standpoint of China's troubles with the Western nations. Therefore, it is most timely that Mr. Thomas, a business man, has come forward with the constructive suggestion, that men representative of the economic and financial interests—Chinese and foreigners—get together and see what they can accomplish.

AMERICAN FINANCE AND THE CHINA SITUATION

A FEW days ago there passed through Shanghai an American visitor of more than usual importance, Mr. Pierpont V. Davis, vice-president of the National City Company of New York. Although Mr. Davis was in Shanghai for but a brief period, his visit afforded residents of this city and of China as well, an opportunity to obtain some little insight into America's new position in world finance. In an address delivered before a group of business men and in interviews appearing in the Shanghai papers, Mr. Davis expressed the opinion that his company as well as other American financial interests might be able to be of assistance to China as they have been to other countries in recent years. In this connection Mr. Davis explained that the National City Company, a subsidiary organization of the National City Bank of New York, either individually or in association with other American banks had made foreign loans amounting to more than a billion gold dollars, during the year 1924 just past.

IN VIEW of this statement by Mr. Davis and of its significance to China in her future financial relations, it is of interest to reprint herewith a complete list of the foreign loans which were made by American bankers in the year just past, the list being reproduced by the monthly financial letter of the National City Bank for January, 1925:

Foreign Loans for the Year 1924

January 1 to December 29 inclusive.

EUROPE	Principal Amount	Subdivision Total	Grand Total
German Govt. Ext. Loan..	$110,000,000		
Govt. French Republic ...	100,000,000		
Paris-Lyons-Med R. R....	20,000,000		
French Nat. Mail S. S....	10,000,000		
Paris-Orleans R. R.....	10,000,000		
Union Elect. Paris.....	4,000,000		
Kingdom of Netherlands	40,000,000		
City of Rotterdam.....	6,000,000		
Rep. of Switzerland.....	30,000,000		
Kingdom of Belgium.....	50,000,000		
Kingdom of Belgium (ref.)	30,000,000		
Solvay & Co. (ref.).....	10,000,000		
Kingdom of Norway.....	25,000,000		
City of Trondhjem.....	2,500,000		
City of Bergen.....	2,000,000		
City of Christiania.....	2,000,000		
Christiania Tram. Corp...	1,400,000		
Czecho-Slovak Republic..	9,250,000		
City of Carlshad.....	1,500,000		
Ind. Mtge. Bank, Finland (Govt. Gty.).....	12,000,000		
Finnish Gtd. Mun. Loan (Govt. Gty.).....	7,000,000		
Swedish Govt	30,000,000		
Greek Govt.....	11,000,000		
Kingdom of Hungary...	9,000,000		
Lower Austrian H. Elec. Power.....	3,000,000		
Nord Railway.....	15,000,000		
Krupp Works.....	10,000,000		
			$560,650,000
ASIA			
Japanese Govt. (Partly Ref).	$150,000,000		
Ind. Bank Japan, Ltd. (Govt. Gty.).....	22,000,000		
Great Cons. Elec. (Daido)	15,000,000		
Manila Elec. Co.....	500,000		
			187,500,000
SOUTH AMERICA			
Govt. Arg. Nation (Ref.)	$40,000,000		
Govt. Arg. Nation.....	10,000,000		
Govt. Arg. Nation.....	30,000,000		
City of Buenos Aires.....	8,490,000		
Republic of Peru.....	7,000,000		
Cuba Nor. R. R.....	6,180,000		
Comp. Azuc. Antilla.....	6,000,000		
Andes Copper Mining Co.	40,000,000		
Venezuelan Pet. Co. (Stock)	1,875,000		
Internatl. R. R., C. A....	1,000,000		
Ferrer Sugar Co.....	1,500,000		
Cespedes Sugar Co.....	3,000,000		
Cub, Dominican Sugar Co.	15,000,000		
Sugar Estates Orients (Stock)	2,000,000		
City of Bogota.....	6,000,000		
City of Medellin.....	3,000,000		
Republic of Bolivia.....	5,765,000		
Prov. Buenos Aires.....	2,000,000		
Dominican Republic.....	2,500,000		
			191,310,000
CANADIAN			
Dominion (Ref.).....	$ 90,000,000		
Provincial			90,000,000
Ontario.....	20,000,000		
Saskatchewan	3,041,000		
Manitoba	2,600,000		
Nova Scotia.....	3,500,000		
New Brunswick	1,961,000		
British Columbia	10,150,000		
Alberta	2,500,000		
			43,752,000
Municipal			
Montreal Ref. & Impr.	$9,700,000		
Toronto	3,000,000		
Gr. Winnipeg Water Dis	3,040,000		
City of Winnipeg	2,000,000		
Ottawa	1,816,000		
Calgary	1,776,000		
Ottawa	2,469,000		
			23,801,000
Railway			
Canadian National.....	$55,375,000		
Canadian Pacific.....	10,000,000		
			65,375,000
Public Utility			
Montreal Tram. & Pow.	$11,266,000		
Duke-Price Power Co.	12,000,000		
Winnipeg Elec. Co.....	6,000,000		
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.....	2,300,000		
United Secur., Ltd.....	2,500,000		
			34,066,000
Industrial			
St. Regis Paper Co....	$1,500,000		
Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd.....	1,471,200		
St. Maurice Paper Co.	2,600,000		
Pacific Mills, Ltd ..	1,875,000		
Cosmos Imp. Mills, Ltd.	1,000,000		

King Edward Hotel..	1,000,000		
Adm. Beatty Hotel Co.	600,000		
		10,046,200	
Total Canadian. ...		$267,040,200	
Govt. Newfoundland.....	$3,500,000		
		3,500,000	
Total Canadian (incl. Newfoundland ....),		$270,540,000	
			$1,210,000,200
REFUNDING			
Kingdom of Belgium ...		$30,000,000	
Solvay & Co.....		10,000,000	
Japanese Govt.....		*65,988,500	
Govt. Arg. Nation.....		40,000,000	
Govt. Arg. Nation		30,000,000	
Dominion Canada		90,000,000	
LESS TOTAL REFUNDING.....			265,988,500
TOTAL NET FINANCING			$944,011,700

*As estimated by Office of Japanese Financial Commission, New York.

Note:—All items of foreign financing running for less than one year have been omitted from the above list.

IN explanation of the purposes to which this money has gone, the editor of the financial letter, states that "These loans in the main are for productive purposes, and in the opinion of the borrowers will produce benefits decidedly in excess of the costs entailed. This is especially true of the large European loans. The German loan will enable the central bank of Germany to extend much more than that amount of credit accommodation to the industries of the country, beside the great service of stabilizing the currency. The French government loan is for stabilizing the currency, and the French railway loans are for electrification by the use of water power...." As to the destination of these American loans in 1924, an inspection of the list will show that although the total net borrowings in the American financial market amounted to G. $944,000,000, the new loans to Europe were G. $52,0000,000. Loans to Canada exceeded G. $270,000,000 and to South America, they aggregated G. $191,310,000, but of the latter amount, nearly G. $80,000,000 went to American corporations operating in South America. It will also be noticed that under the heading of "Asia" that the total American loans placed in this part of the world amounted to G. $187,500,000, of which amount G. $500,000 went to the Manila Electric Company while the balance or G. $187,000,000 went to Japan. Of the amount loaned to Japan, G. $65,988,500 was for the purpose of refunding a previous obligation, so the net amount of new American capital which went to the Japanese Empire in 1924 was G. $121,011,500.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NEW SHANGHAI-WOOSUNG AREA

FEW foreigners in Shanghai or in China generally have as yet seemed to grasp the significance of the recent action of the Peking government, in association with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in creating a special administrative district in the Lower Yangtsze, known as the Shanghai- Woosung Area. Although nothing definite has yet been done regarding the establishment of hard fast lines or boundaries, it is roughly stated that the district is to include some "forty cities, towns and villages which now constitute the peninsula bounded by a line running from the village of Liuho on the Yangtsze, about twenty miles from Shanghai to the north, to the town of Minghong, another village located on the Whangpoo, about twenty miles to the south." Inside of this area and including of course the International Settlement and the French Concession of Shanghai are to be found commercial and industrial resources, smaller of course, but comparable in a way to the district about San Francisco Bay, the district embraced in the term, "Greater New York," or to use a comparison nearer home the district embraced by Kobe and Osaka in Japan.

ALTHOUGH little is as yet known regarding China's plans for the administration of this area, it would seem that the Chinese merchants at Shanghai, who originated the scheme are on the verge of a great idea of tremendous significance not only to the future of the Port of Shanghai, but of considerable significance to all China. The question of course is whether the Chinese commercial and financial interests have sufficient vision to make the most of their opportunities. We have no information regarding the legal problems involved in the establishment of this new administrative district, but as "legality" usually goes in China there should be no insurmountable obstacles in this direction. The chief point is, as suggested above, the importance of large vision in the organization of this new district. When the Japanese government undertook the reconstruction of the Tokyo area following the disastrous earthquake of 1923, they brought out to Japan a prominent foreign city-planning expert, Dr. Charles A. Beard, who assisted materially in the development of the new plans for the reconstruction of Tokyo on a modern basis and in accord with the modern importance of the capital of the Japanese Empire, The problem which now confronts the Chinese commercial and financial interests here are of similar magnitude as those which faced the Japanese following the earthquake. Therefore, the problem here should be considered in a similarly large way and mistakes should be avoided at the beginning.

THE foreign settlements at Shanghai are but a small portion of this new administrative area which has been mapped out. In fact the foreign settlements constitute but a few acres of land in the heart of the district, but through efficient and honest administration, the foreign areas have been able to build up a credit and reputation for stability which is greater even than that now possessed by the entire Chinese Republic. The Chinese commercial and financial interests responsible for the idea of creating a special administrative district at the mouth of the Yangtsze about Shanghai have an opportunity for accomplishment which is far greater than that possessed by the administrators of the foreign areas. All interests among the Chinese seem to be highly enthusiastic over the opportunities presented for constructive accomplishment in connection with the new plan, but care should be taken that enthusiasm does not lead to mistakes on the part of those who are not qualified through long experience in the matter of municipal administration. By no means is this a job for the inexperienced. China needs her best brains for this job and so much is involved in the question that it is hoped that its real significance may be grasped and men properly qualified through experience in large affairs be drafted for the job.

The number of disease-free silkworm eggs produced by the University of Nanking during 1924 was 350,000, or 17,500 standard egg cards of 20 layings each. All are of spring crop varieties. Cards are being sold at from 20 to 25 cents each. Orders had recently been placed for more than 3,000. These cocoons have been examined and the infected eggs eliminated.

Real Causes Behind the Japanese Mill Strike

BY B. Y. LEE

Bolshevik elements have been working mighty hard in the Chinese government as well as in the educational institutions all over the country of late. The question may be put forward as to whether or not the late cotton mill strike, unparalleled in its history in China involving twenty odd Japanese owned mills with the participation of nearly 40,000 workers, is really due to the workmens' initiative or else due to Bolshevik propaganda, which remains to be seen. The cotton mill industry is one of the largest industries in the country and employs more laborers perhaps than any other single line of industry. To choose this field for propganda work is apparently by no means wise nor practical, should one thoroughly understand or know anything about the actual conditions of the working force in connection with the mills. Its success or failure is being keenly watched for no matter what the results will be, the ultimate loss will be the workers' as well as the public. The causes and effects upon the welfare of the industry as well as the public must be closely analyzed.

During recent years the Japanese have established forty-four mills in China including three big ones recently purchased, the total of which constitutes more than forty-five per cent of the total number of spindles in Shanghai. In Shanghai alone they own more than 800,000 spindles in 30 mills. This rapid increasing of their operation has been due to their high degree of efficiency, honest and able management, which in turn, have made greater competitors to the Chinese mill-owners as well as the Chinese high-paid machinists and workmen. Whenever they got control of a Chinese old mill or started a new one, they at once put their nationals in charge of various departments and positions of importance, which have caused the displacement of many Chinese foremen, labor-heads and machinists and other classes of labor in the Chinese mills, now Japanese owned.

In mills under purely Chinese management, head-mechanics, and women "number ones", practically controlled everything concerning the working forces and enjoyed the various sorts of "squeeze". This class of "super-upper" workman individual generally do not do much work nor know much and usually do not stay in the mills all the time. Most Chinese managers are afraid of them and would not dare to do or say anything directly against their will even when wrong-doings done by them are discovered. Some of them used to receive high pay, probably up to hundreds of dollars per month, not including ridiculous sums of bonus given before Chinese New Year during the years when profits have been made. Having been nourished and educated in such manner for years what happens when such men are placed inside of a Japanese-managed mill?

Foremen Adopt Rigid Policy

The "let-go-policy" and unusual "privileges" once enjoyed in Chinese mills are now gone. Immediately these men show signs of revolt whenever a chance presents itself. Here instead of doing what they please, they have to do whatever they are ordered and directed. They are surrounded by foremen in each department and are being closely watched. They begin to think they are not in the "land of the free." Power is not given and work must be regularly done. Good work is rewarded and bad is punished. "Squeeze," as customarily practised in Chinese mills, can not be very well done nor large sums of bonus to be given. From their points of view, such state of affairs is intolerable and unendurable. A cotton mill is a cotton mill, why should one treat its employes totally different from the other? They have been thinking and discussing that they must fight for just and right when a chance is presented.

Nominally the Japanese themselves give orders to hire any type of help needed but such order is often passed to these labor-heads, who, in fact, can handle this matter quicker and more effectively as they all are interrelated and connected closely. As a greater percentage of working forces consists chiefly of children, women and coolie class, who usually depend upon the former to get jobs whenever requested. Very often a labor-head has gone to another mill, a gang of hundreds may follow him. Occasionally a birthday celebration or a wedding occurs in one of the families of these labor-heads, scores or even hundreds of the force participate the good time by quitting work one or more days. Since the constitution and social fidelity of the workmen themselves are so interrelated and complicated, whenever one's interest is impaired, the rest is pretty sure to follow its shepherd. During the past few months a couple of Chinese managed mills had tried to introduce a new system, employ new technical men in charge, and the result was a wholesale walk-out till the management had promised them not to carry out the plan. If one of these men is discharged, one can readily see what happens. The late strike was, on the surface, due to the discharge of few of this gang by Japanese. If the Chinese mills should have done something similar, a strike like this may not possibly be avoided.

There are many objectionable points in Japanese mills in dealing with their employees. Whenever a man is caught smoking or a child is caught idling or violating any mill regulations, instead of punishing him on a fine system employed in Chinese mills, he may be physically struck with a stick or anything which happened to be handy to the Japanese foreman. Striking or beating workmen is very seldom or in rare cases employed as means of punishment either in Chinese or in British mills. This type of punishment is conceived as a barbarous act and is strongly objected to by workers. In British mills the help is directly hired by labor-heads, who hold the responsibility of their behavior and the formen have always been on good terms, loyal and obedient to the latter, thus there needs to be very little punishment of any sort required to have orders carried out. While in Chinese mills, they are practically free and are seldom punished even for a minor offense. Suppose these workmen from various mills met together and talked about this type of punishment inflicted on their fellow workers, then what is their idea toward their employers? It certainly does not serve as an incentive toward cooperation.

The Retaining Fee

Wages paid for the operatives are from 5 to 10% higher than that of others, while the machinists and labor men, are paid equal or even less than those of Chinese mills. Chinese machinists even of the first grade are not always employed nor given high wages. Practically all Chinese mills pay out wages every 15 days or twice a month; while on the other hand, it is reported the Japanese mills, in most cases if not all, pay but once a month and from 5 to 10% of the total is retained as a sort of guarantee fund, which is given at current interest rate. This practise has caused much suspicion among the workers. When they have quit or been discharged on account of minor offense, this fund may be partly or totally forfeited. When a laborer goes to work, he needs his pay badly for immediate use. How can he wait one month and even then only receive 90% of his pay in cash and the rest in an I. O. U. This system is even practised in Chinese mills under Japanese influences. After having worked in the mill for a few years, the retaining fund is rapidly growing into a large sum, then he becomes very nervous as to what or how his fat will be in case he is discharged on some minor offense All these bad practises have long paved the way for the lae wholesale strike.

In Chinese mills when one has proved himself industrious and faithful and has connected with the mill for a long period of time, his pay will be automatically increased plus an annual bonus or pension may be granted to the exceptional ones. On the other hand man-labor in Japanese mills, receiving high pay, say from $30 per month up, is constantly watched and he may be discharged on some minor charged and a new one with cheaper pay is employed instead. Such condition of affairs has helped to create suspicion and jealousy between the forces. The latter is the most intellectual group in the farce and whenever it is stirred up, a strike is easily fermented. These are the real causes of the strike. It is neither due to anti-Japanese nor anti-foreign feeling as the British are not involved. It is then due to anti-barbarous management.

The ultimate loss will be the workers as no one will receive any benefit either during or after the settlement of the strike. Time loss means money loss to the strikers, as most of them are living from hand to mouth. Should it continue for one month or even two weeks, many will suffer starvation. This time has given the Japanese the best opportunity to select the best workers that can possibly be obtained on the Shanghai market. Furthermore a strike of such character can hardly be fermented very well in the furture for economic reasons. Although there are few labor organizations recently promoted to back up the strikers temporarily, they are hardly expected to carry on effectively. They are loosely united and have no concrete plans presented as to what they want. They are poor and almost leaderless. When a conference is called, no real leaders have appeared. Few demands may be favorably met, one of which the beating will be eliminated. Should this strike have happened during the period of prosperity, from 1919 to 1921, the result might have been different. At present the market has been dull, and even some well managed mills lost money in operation. What is the difference then if the Japanese managers do close down their mills even for one month?

Many who are well acquainted in this business are convinced that there is the Bolshevists element instilled in the

(*Continued on page 380*)

The Future Development of Northern Manchuria

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

NO one who has traveled in Manchuria during the past few years and studied the economic possibilities which are slowly being developed in that vast country can fail to realise that here there lies an untapped source of supply the exploitation of which will become a matter of vital importance to the commercial interests of the world during the next decade. But before this development can take place it is necessary that the country be populated, a need that is rapidly being filled by emigrants from Russia, from Japan, and above all from China. To appreciate the celerity with which this is occurring it is necessary to recall that in 1897, that is prior to the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the population of Northern Manchuria is said not to have exceeded two million people, while at the present time that number has increased to more than twelve millions.

To enable the reader to understand what these figures really denote one may instance that this rate of growth in population is nearly three times that of either Japan or the United States, two countries which are comonly quoted as instances of rapid population and consequent economic stress. But in this case it seems unlikely that there will be any such danger for many years to come, in spite of the steady influx of the excess population from both China and Japan, for the unexampled richness of the soil, the vast timber resources, and the hidden mineral deposits of Manchuria render her vast territories one of the few as yet undeveloped economic possibilities of the Orient, with its overcrowded and teeming millions who must emigrate or starve. It is particularly fortunate that in the instance of Manchuria the immigrants are nearly all of that type so eagerly sought by developing countries, namely, agriculturalists. This is more particularly true of the Chinese emigrants, for in China itself more than eighty per cent of the people are farmers, while the proportion in Japan cannot be very much less in spite of her recent rapid economic development in three or four great cities. But at the same time that this agricultural influx has taken place there has been an accompanying growth of the cities, more especially noticeable in the instance of Harbin and its surroundings.

This town, thanks to its situation on two great commercial routes, those of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Sungari river, has grown from the mere group of huts of twenty years ago to a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, to which may be added the 150,000 population of the adjoining Chinese city.

The economic life of Northern Manchuria may be said to be determined by the three most important geographical divisions, which one may roughly define as follows:-

1. The fertile central plain lying between the mountain ranges of Hingan in the west and Tianposhan in the east and watered by the Sungari and the Nonni rivers and their tributaries.

2. The mountainous districts.

3. The plateau to the west of the Hingan range, which is in reality the continuation of the great Mongolian steppe.

The first of these regions is mainly devoted to the growth of wheat, soya, and kaoliang, and it is from here that there comes the steady influx of cereals which one sees being loaded at Harbin, Mangon, Tsitsihar and other stations along the Chinese Eastern Railway; while a considerable quantity is also sent out by boat along the Sungari river.

The following table will give some idea of the quantities of cereals exported from Manchuria during the last few years:-

	1909	1921	1922	1923
Corn (tons)	26,000	400,000	100,000	(5 months)
Soya Bean (tons)	400,000	1,000,000	880,000	870,000 all cereals.

It should be noted that these figures do not include those cereals sent out by cart, which is in reality a very important item, for the Japanese have founded several transport companies in the Changchun region for the express purpose of enabling their own railway, the South Manchurian, to handle as much as possible of these foodstuffs, which would ordinarily be sent out by the Chinese Eastern Railway *via* Vladivostok. The total amount exported represents about half the production, the remainder being used for local consumption, as is the bulk of the buckwheat which is grown in the less fertile regions.

The principal export businesses are those of Messrs Soskin & Co, Vassard & Co, Kabalkin & Co, The Siberian Co., The Anglo-Chinese Trading Co., Suzuki & Co., Mutsui & Co., together with various Chinese houses of lesser importance. Taking the figures of two of these concerns for examination we find that their exports over a period of three years was as follows:-

Messrs Soskin & Co.

1921.	Beans, Soya	to Dairen	50,000 tons
——	,,	Vladivostok	20,000
	,,	London	30,000
	Wheat	Dairen	100,000
	,,	Vladivostok	20,000
	,,	London	2,000
1922.			
——	Beans, Soya	to Dairen	35,000 tons
	,,	Vladivostok	10,000
	,,	London	50,000
1923. (5 months)			
——	Beans, Soya	to Dairen	35,000 tons
	,,	Vladivostok	5,000
	,,	London	90,000

In addition to this there is an annual export of some thirty thousand tons of Soya by this firm *via* the Sungari river.

The Siberian Co.

1921.	Beans, Soya	to Japan	40,000 tons
——	,,	Europe	10,000
	Wheat	Japan	27,000
	,,	Europe	7,000
1922.	Beans, Soya	Japan	54,000
——	,,	Europe	47,000
	Wheat	Japan	5,000
1923. (5 months)			
——	Beans, Soya	to Japan	49,000 tons
	,,	Europe	16,000

In addition to the secured living which is thus assured to the ever increasing rural population, and to the business thus obtained by the transport and export companies, it must be recognised that this steady production of food stuffs has given their opportunity to the milling and oil producing industries, which are rapidly building up an excellent business. To quote one instance of this, one may mention that there are thirty-three mills established within the region covered by the Chinese Eastern Railway, of which twenty four are in the vicinity of Harbin itself. Their capacity is estimated at 950 tons of flour per day, or about 400,000 tons per annum, and in the years 1921 and 1922 these mills were working to about half of their maximum output. More than twenty of these mills are in the hands of Chinese, while several that had originally been owned by Russian interests have come directly or indirectly under the control of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, another Russian mill having recently been taken over as a French company. At the moment the export of flour is suffering from the tariffs imposed on importation by Siberian provinces and also from the high freight rates on transport to the European consumer countries, It cannot be doubted, however, that things must eventually return to normal, and when that occurs the cereals of Manchuria will play a most important part in the economic life of the regions of the Amur, the Ussuri and Lake Baikal.

Oil Production Second Industry

Turning from this subject to that of the second largest industry of Northern Manchuria, namely the oil mills, one is even more struck by the difference between the present situation and the future possibilities of production. There are now fifty-five steam plants for oil production working in Manchuria, of which forty three are in the vicinity of Harbin, and to this may be added an enormous number of primitive hand pressess which supply the local demand for oil. The capacity of these steam plants is more than 900,000 tons per annum, but at present their output is only about 130,000 tons, so that the increase which may be expected as soon as conditions are more settled in those countries which import the oil will be almost unprecedented. In addition to the oil output already referred to, there is a considerable business in cattle cake from the mills, the production being 200,000 tons in 1922 and 110,000 for the first five months of 1923. From a consideration of the foregoing figures one may deduce that economic life of this central plain of Northern Manchuria is solidly established, and that the brightest future may be predicted for this partially developed region, with its growing population and excellent facilities of transport.

Let us now turn our attention to the mountainous regions, which are those of the forests and timber concessions. The exploration and exploitation of these vast areas, which were practically unknown until the establishment of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is still in its infancy, and if only reasonable judgement is exercised these forests should prove a great and permanent source of revenue to the country. There are no figures available that give the exact

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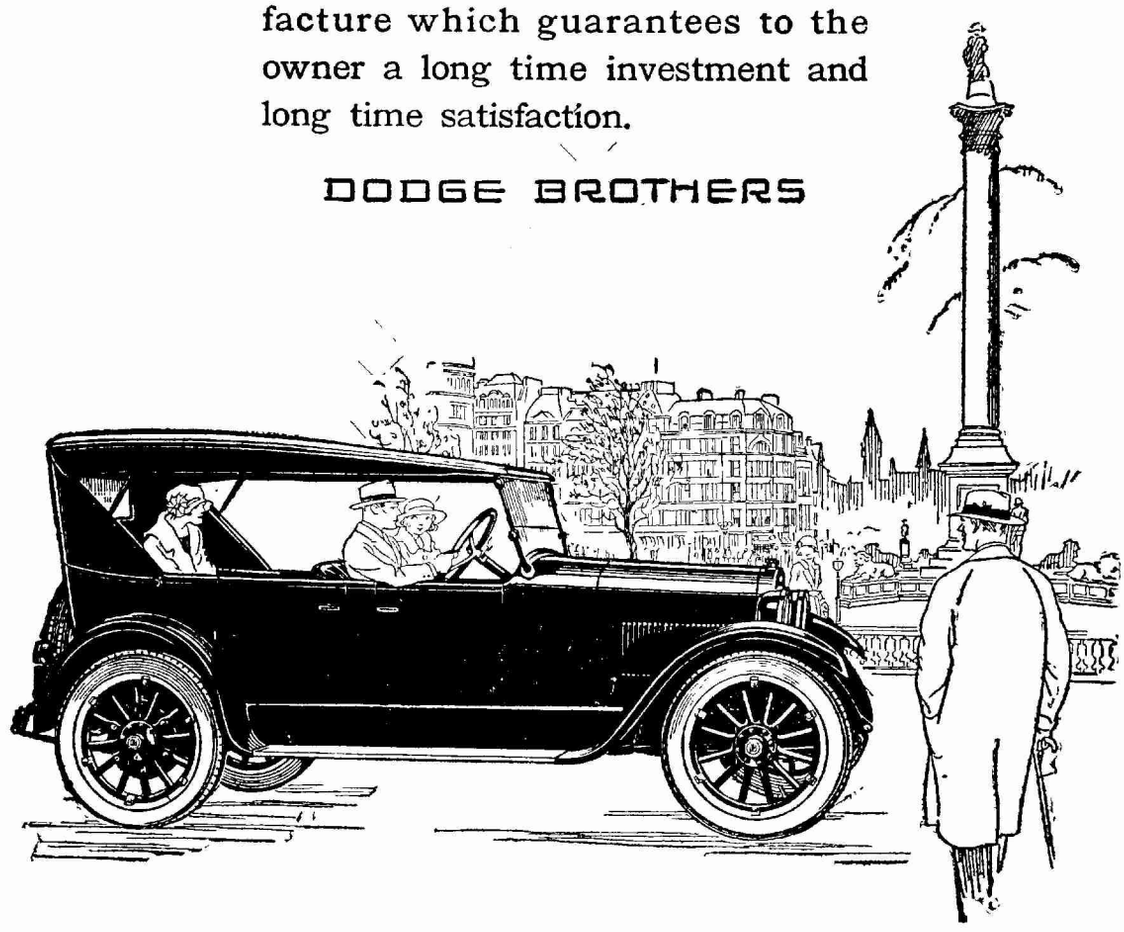

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E. W. Frazar & Co.
13 Rue de Paris
Tientsin

The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd.
3 Wong Nei Chung Road
Hong Kong

The L. E Gale Co.
Ching Ming Bldg.
Hankow

31-391

area which produces timber, but it is fairly safe to say that at the present time it covers more than a quarter of the whole of Northern Manchuria. Chinese estimates on the subject state that there are more than 125 milliards cubic feet of wood suitable for building construction, though for the present the development of these timber concessions is limited to the vicinity of the railway or the waterway of the Sungari river. In 1922 the total concessions granted by the Chinese Eastern Railway to different firms amounted to 15,000 square kilometres, which represents about one fifteenth of the forest region which is being exploited commercially. Among the principal concessionaires are to be included the firms of Messrs Skidelsky, Kovalsky, Schevchenko, Slinkin, Popoff, and Vorontsoff, the total production of these in 1922 amounting to one million and a half tons of building timber and firewood. The principal markets for this production are to be found in Japan, England and South Africa, while the largest customer in the country itself has been the railway, with its continual call for sleepers, telegraph poles and timber for construction work and fuel, a demand which will remain constant for some years to come. It may be noted *en passant* that in the pine forests of Manchuria there lies a fine source of supply for the match-making industry, which might well be developed into one of the most important trades in the country, competing on favorable terms with the rival manufacturers of Sweden and Japan. It appears that the Chinese Eastern Railway cannot at the present time afford to further lower its transport tariffs and in this way assist the industry, but on the other hand it must be recognized that it is always willing to make those alterations and additions of mechanical means in its stations and wharves which will render transportation and transhipment more easy. The only other means of development of the timber industry lies therefore, in the financial assistance rendered to the concessionaires by the various banks. Until the last two years the Russo-Asiatic Bank has been the only one interested, but quite recently the Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation and the International Banking Corporation have entered into financial relations with some of these firms engaged in the timber trade.

Trading in the Third Region

The third region which it is necessary to consider is that of the table-land beyond the Hingan mountain range, with Hailar and Manchuli as centers. This area may be said to belong geographically to the Mongolian plateau from which no physical obstacle separates it, and its commercial products are of a similar character. Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, together with wool, skins, bristles, etc, are the most important of these, and for purposes of export wool occupies the first place, although there has been a slight drop in the trade since 1918, when more than 1,500 tons were sent out from Hailar and Manchuli alone. The general trade depression has made itself in this direction also, and it may be doubted if the present export amounts to more than one thousand tons per annum from this region. The whole conditions governing this industry need careful consideration on account of certain peculiarities inherent in the trade, for not only must the buyers and business representatives of wool merchants leave for the interior early in the spring, but they must also reckon on making much of their purchases against an exchange in goods rather than in actual cash. It seems desirable that a special type of credit should be established for this trade, short term loans against promissory notes or such documents being comparitively valueless, and long term loans against a future season's clip being difficult to obtain from bankers and merchants who lack the experience and initiative necessary for such a transaction, common enough though it is in a wool producing country such as Australia. In the past the wool has been exported both pressed and unpressed, but recently installations have been put in at Hailar, Tsitsihar, and Manchuli where the wool is sorted, washed and baled, thus greatly adding to its value and lessening the cost of transportation. At the same time there have also been established in this region various workshops for the tanning of skins, the manufacture of boots, the preparation of felt matting for the Mongol tents, the making of sheepskin coats, etc, and these industries are rapidly proving their stability, their products finding a ready sale in the local markets.

Amongst the firms handling the exports from this district one may note the Produce Export Co. as one of the best, though their operations are necessarily greatly handicapped by the heavy "likin" taxation inflicted on the goods exported en route to the sea, the charges often amounting to 25% of the value of the article. It is to be hoped, however, that there will shortly be some amelioration in these uneconomic conditions, and one may then expect to see the region to the west of Hingan develop its commerce with an extraordinary rapidity. To give one further instance of the possibilities of this country, one need only mention the flourishing sugar industry, the factories of which are producing not only a good grade of sugar but also liquors and spirits. The control of these plants has been negotiated for by French interests, and the new administration will doubtless still further develop that cultivation of beetroot which has already been initiated by the importation of high quality seeds from Europe.

Chinese-Eastern Rly Operates Without Loss

The backbone and mainstay of the whole of this economic development throughout Northern Manchuria is to be found in the Chinese Eastern Railway, which may be said to have been the principal factor in the initial opening-up of this fertile territory, more than half the population and all the commercial centers being established in the railway zone. This railway is not only the principal means of transport and communication, but also the chief landowner and the largest consumer of produce, giving employment as it does to some tens of thousands of workmen in its various depots. It will be recalled that in the first instance this line was subsidized by Russia as a branch of the great transcontinental system, but that in late years it has slowly transformed itself into a commercial enterprise depending on the receipts obtainable from the growing traffic of Manchuria. The freight returns obtained from imports have not exceeded one quarter of those paid by exports, the bulk of the former being derived from the short run between Changchun and Harbin. Russia has contributed a certain amount on the through traffic in furs destined for America and other countries, but the total value of these for the year 1923 did not amount to more than nine millions of gold roubles, so that the likin duties and transport charges were comparitively small. In spite of unsettled conditions everywhere the railway has not only managed to operate without loss but has also been able to meet the interest on its loans and repay its current debts, the revenue for the last year approximating to thirty seven million gold roubles, while the expenditure was slightly under thirty million gold roubles.

A Land of Vast Resources

Taking the whole of the foregoing factors into consideration one may see that in spite of the continual economic disturbance due to world-wide war, Northern Manchuria shows every indication of having a wonderful future before it, the chief need at the present time being for further foreign financial investment to enable the various industries to function more fully. It is true that there are already a number of banks operating branches in the country, amongst the principal being the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Bank of Manchuria, the Bank of Chosen, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the International Banking Corporation, the Chinese-American Bank, the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Far Eastern Bank (Soviet). But the operations of these banks by no means fully cover the necessities of a growing country, for there are numerous enterprises which are perfectly good investments but which the banks nevertheless do not find themselves in a position to handle, and it is in this direction that there is an increasing opportunity for development to take place. The only fly in the ointment, as the writer sees it, is the still uncertain political future of the country, for Northern Manchuria is unlucky enough to be a territory greatly desired by various neighboring powers. The Soviet intend to control the Chinese Eastern Railway whatever may betide, the Japanese would very much like to secure the economic development of the country as an outlet for their surplus population, while the Chinese, although their government may be said to have no practical existence, have already secured a considerable hold here by methods of peaceful penetration, their merchants and colonists extending their spheres of influence month by month through the acquisition of trifling advantages which were so small as to pass unnoticed by the nationals of other countries. For this reason it is somewhat difficult to predict as to which will eventually emerge as the controlling power in this region, but one thing is certain, and that is that the economic necessities of the outside world cannot long permit such an important source of supply to remain a point of contention which will prevent its valuable resources from being developed to their fullest extent.

Mr. Charles R. Crane May Visit China

Mr. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China from May, 1920 to June 1921, and for many years interested in the Chinese Republic, may revisit China within the next few months. According to a letter received by the *China Weekly Review* from Mr. Crane's secretary, Donald M. Brodie, Mr. Crane departed from New York last fall for a trip to India where he is now traveling and that it is possible that Mr. Crane may return home by way of the Far East, stopping for a time in China.

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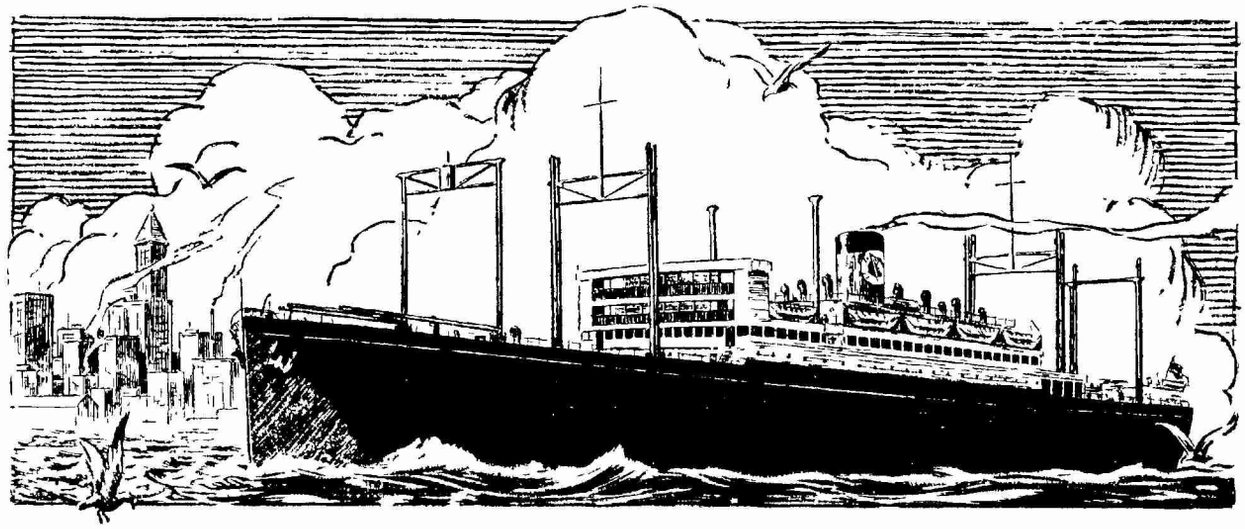

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China Exports to U. S. for 1923 Show Slump

The following statement of the values of the declared exports from China to the United States, for the years of 1923 and 1924, shows 1923 figures G.$47,833,117.00 in excess of values of 1924. This list was compiled by the American Consulate-General, Shanghai, from the declared export returns of the various consulates throughout China:

(Group 0. Animals and animal products, except wool and hair Class 101—9939.)

	Value in U. S. Currency	
	1923	**1924**
Casings (Hog, Sheep, Beef, etc.)	$3,075,999	$2,784,023
Eggs:		
Fresh	.....	.....
Dried	2,887,967	655,439
Frozen	.....*	1,546,886
Products, frozen	4,005,842	54,180
Albumen, dry	1,286,867	2,386,933
„ frozen	.....*	42,183
Yolk, dry	737,382	797,602
„ frozen	.....*	446,865
Liquid	.....	.....
Hides, buffalo	391,284	254,622
„ cow	889,537	18,731
„ horse	1,147	11,256
Feathers	.....*	708,852
Skins and furs:		
Deer and doe	106,426	98,894
Goat and kid	4,806,703	2,996,942
Sheep and lamb	817,889	608,379
Fox	1,611,839	1,236,366
Kolinsky	639,217	459,172
Mink	60,830	37,325
Marmot	24,170	45,826
Squirrel	4,649,672	2,637,541
Moufflon	347,850	622,753
Sable	507,384	282,137
Weasel	707,171	1,183,814
Raccoon	40,011	29,286
Hare and rabbits	167,734	262,312
Dog	52,255	412
Dogskin mats	920,747	436,177
Calf	2,764	11,597
Ermine	81,035	34,682
Lynx	25,373	4,676
Marten	51,900	36,747
Wolf	238,159	65,517
Nedepeski	4,585	.....
All others	6,058,023	6,337,233

*Under other heading.

(Group 1. Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages—Class 10311—17801.)

Apricot kernels	.....	.....
Beancake	$ 469,686	$ 505,644
Cassia	160,689	157,466
Fruits and nuts:		
Ginger, preserved	25,806	10,614
Peanuts, shelled	1,769,430	2,552,663
„ unshelled	146,748	257,159
Walnuts, shelled	201,391	479,398
„ unshelled	100,568	409,311
Grains and field crops:		
Buckwheat	.....	2,942
Flax-seed, linseed	74,921	3,084
Hemp seeds	41,008	121,754
Kaoliang	.....	.....
Millet seed	64,420	3,914
Sesame-seed	311,967	496,923
All other seeds	9,779	20,346
Oils:		
Bean	2,967,986	808,402
Camphor	.....	.....
Essential	.....	.....
Peanut	1,442,367	2,216,900
Perilla	249,386	156,263
Wood (Tung nuts)	13,841,562	12,010,691
All others	509,530	410,786
Oil seeds, not otherwise listed	176,786	350,964
Tallow, vegetable	610,089	459,181
Tea	2,908,985	1,796,682

(Group 2. Other vegetable products, except fibres and wood Class 20011—29616.)

Camphor	703,428	523,911
Fans (palm leaf)	73,066	24,079
Gallnuts	338,678	198,414
Rhubarb	50,039	37,929
Quebracho extract	.....	.....
Tobacco leaf	461,849	239,173

(Group 3. Textiles—Class 30011—39593.)

Carpets	$3,442,978	$4,430,960
Cotton, raw	3,443,084	4,037,475
„ waste	258,851	35,392
„ lace „ embroideries	2,208,824	3,305,266
Fibres, vegetable and textile and manufactures of not otherwise listed	283,123	102,510
Grass cloth and manufacture thereof	121,930	71,115
Hair, goat	169,514	448,605
„ camel	81*	446
„ horse	825,983	612,469
„ horse	825,983	612,946
„ human	538,791	185,946
„ nets	4,016,139	1,650,964
„ all other	853,299	696,036
Hats, straw	1,969,848	32,596
„ rush	136,377	75,815
Mattings and rugs	508,202	342,714
Silk, raw	58,072,179	25,723,237
„ wild	6,153,349	2,474,636
„ waste	3,253,095	2,816,668
„ piece goods	99,898	171,629
„ embroide ies	35,148	140,525
„ miscellaneous	95,445	49,951
„ pongees	1,491,617	431,227
„ cocoons, pierced	77,295	14,399
Strawbraid	133,207	1,602,464
Wool, sheep's	8,757,397	12,913,826

*Probably under hair all other.

(Group 4. Wood and paper—Class 40181—48724.)

Books	28,907	22,215
Bamboo manufactures	254,587	331,892
Lumber, blackwoodware	83,042	77,108
Paper, umbrellas and lanterns	33,541	40,718
Rattan, reel and woodware	77,061	49,381

(Group 5. Non-metallic minerals—Class 50011 to 59590.)

Coal	1,096	.....
Porcelains, chinaware, pottery, etc.	128,843	88,441
Jadeware	51,146	45,238

(Group 6. Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles—Class 60011—69999.)

Antimony, crude	$ 66,378	$ 53,966
„ oxide	115,911	10,369
„ regulus	680,403	600,801
Brassware, bronzeware, copperware	20,817	142,520
Gold bars	5,362,062	3,844,238
Gold coins	75,131	771,400
Iron Ore	45,083	15,307
Jewelry	23,455	63,313
Pig Iron	19,724	24,914
Tungsten ore	.....	.....

(Group 7. Machinery and vehicles—Class 70011—79361.)

Electric lamps	.....	.....

(Group 8. Chemicals—Class 8002—87519.)

Acid, tannic	2,800	.....
Blister flies	1,429	999
Chemicals and drugs	187,884	26,854
Firecrackers	317,109	420,394
Musk	117,903	96,356

(Group 9. Miscellaneous—Class 90101—99999.)

Art, works of	312,834	284,385
Bristles	5,548,183	5,470,641
Household and personal effects	192,225	103,150
Mah Jongg	1,522,644	806,930
Unenumerated articles	1,024,175	1,950,630
GRAND TOTAL	$176,966,503	$129,133,386

Artificial silk has lately become popular on the Chunghing market. Although it looks a little different from real silk, it does not wear so well. Chunghing silk dealers recently agreed among themselves to stop the sale of artificial silk as natural silk.

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DEC. 31, 1922	$ 6,364,221.74
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BY CHIN-CHUN WANG

Former President of the Chinese Eastern Rly, Director of the Railway Department, Ministry of Communications

FLOODS, banditry and civil war—these are what we read in the newspapers about China. There is no gainsaying the fact that there is good reason for and considerable truth in these reports. But it is equally true that only the dark side of the situation is usually told and that the impression of pessimism created thereby is at least out of proportion. We cannot blame the press agents for reporting only news of dark color, because other news is ordinary and tame, which does not give the proper appetite. To say that China is rebuilding the Yellow River bridge can never be expected to attract as much attention as to say that the bridge is blown up, even if only a fraction of a span is damaged. This is only an illustration to show the difficulties of the news agents. And it appears to me that bad things in China—such as holdups, bandits, etc. —seem to be much more efficiently broadcasted in this country than similar events are cabled the other way.

But it is not my purpose to camouflage or to make excuses. Certainly there is a serious lack of political stability. China has defaulted on some of her loans. The militarists are scourging the country. All these are bad and serious. They should receive the attention of every thinking Chinese and should be corrected What I wish to say is that these abnormalities will be corrected in time. China is rather big and thickly populated, and her means of communications are far from being up to date. All these factors tend to delay the correction of the present abnormalities. China is undergoing a revolution. She has had many revolutions during the past 4,000 years. From experience, we may expect some bad upheavals; and from experience also we may expect that in time a satisfactory solution will be worked out, with the additional asset for optimism in that to-day there has developed a public opinion in the country far more forceful than ever before and that there has grown up in the people a more distinct national conscience. It is largely due to these two factors that military operations in recent years have been so localized and destruction has been restricted so much more effectively than formerly.

Despite Adverse Conditions China Progresses

It is also due to these same factors that underneath the foaming turmoil of political upheavals we find the bedrock of real progress everywhere. This is not a result of political apathy of the people as we are told to believe by many writers, because during former upheavals we do not find similar progress. In primary education, for instance, the number of school children has more than quadrupled during the last ten years. In higher education, not only the number of students has multiplied by leaps and bounds, but the standard has also been greatly raised. In industry, the progress has been phenomenal even to the casual onlooker. In commerce and banking, China has made more progress since the Republic than during any previous decade. So down the line, we find real progress in every field of modern society. What is of still greater significance is the increase of the number of able and good men and women in the different walks of life, who quietly and steadily work for the uplift of the country. The other day when I was told by a friend in the city that Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Dr. Chang Po-ling, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Dr. Huang Yen-pei, Dr. Chiang Meng-lin, Mr. Fan Yuan-lien and Mr. V. K. Ting, were selected to serve as trustees of the U. S. Boxer Indemnity Fund, I was at once impressed by the uniformly high standard of character, education and capability of these men. A thought at once came to me that today, in spite of her difficulties, China is certainly far better supplied with good men in all branches of life than she has been in former years. With good men on hand, good results are bound to come. Sometimes I have been criticised by my friends for being too optimistic, but I feel my optimism is not without good reasons.

Turning to the railways, I wish also to say first of all that China has suffered greatly in recent years. Construction has been delayed and operation jeopardized. But here also I feel optimistic in many respects. In spite of adverse conditions, the railways have all done remarkably well under the circumstances. Efficiency has been maintained with strenuous efforts in the face of insurmountable difficulties. The fact that the average coefficient of operation still remains somewhere around 55 shows that there is economy in the management of these roads. All the lines, in spite of floods and fighting, have continued to keep up with their receipts as well as in paying their bonded debts. The only railroad that has failed to meet its bond obligations is the unfortunate Canton-Hankow line, commonly known as the Hu-Kuang Railway, which seems to have been having all sorts of bad luck from the beginning of its location in the days of the ill-fated and short-lived American-China Development Co. As this railroad is most important and characteristically romantic, I shall say a few words further.

The Canton-Hankow Railway is intended to connect Hankow, the "Chicago of China," with Canton, which is the largest and most important seaport of the country. At Hankow, which is in the heart of the eighteen provinces with excellent harbors on the Yangtze that can serve even ocean steamers, this railway connects with the south terminus of the Peking-Hankow Railway which runs straight up to Peking. The western branch of this system of railway will connect Hankow with Chengtu, the capital of Sze-Chuan province whose population is about 50,000,000 and whose area is larger than that of France. Once the Canton-Hankow railway is completed, we shall be able to go by rail directly from Paris to Canton in about 16 days, including some sight-seeing stop-overs in Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow and Peking. A glance at any map of China will at once show that the Canton-Hankow railroad is the most important trunk line in the country from every point of view. I may add that this is the only railroad of which the concession was granted to Americans during the late Ching Dynasty, and this is the only railroad for the construction of which America has invested any considerable sum of money. An extensive section of the line has been constructed from each end, on which trains have been running for several years. It is only the middle section, as a sort of a missing link, that is left undone, thus leaving the southern section from Canton and the northern Hankow terminating in dead-ends with a distance of over 200 miles of unfinished work between them. It is nobody's fault but the coincidence of unfortunate events that has prevented the financing and construction of this most important middle section of this trunk line, thus leaving the two sections at both ends "bleeding." If a man cannot function with his body severed into two, it is also extremely difficult for a railroad to work and pay its debts, when its two terminal sections are separated by a two hundred-mile gap. It has always been my hope that this "missing-link" of the Canton-Hankow Railroad will soon be constructed for the immense good of the country and the lasting benefit of the bondholders. My high regard for and appreciation of what America has done for China in general and for myself in particular impels me to urge that this "missing-link" be constructed with American money and American technical help so that all the unpleasant adventures and unfortunate incidents of the past may culminate in a happy ending. There is no other railroad in the country which involves as much sentiment, prestige, as well as economic and political significance. Bad luck cannot continue forever. Opportunity for constructing the unfinished section of the Canton-Hankow line is bound to come soon. It is hoped that the earliest opportunity will be taken advantage of. American interest started this road over twenty years ago. It is hoped that America's interest in China will help finish the job before long.—*China*, (New York).

Shanghai-Woosung Area Discussed

A provisional muncipal legislature for the Shanghai-Woosung Area will be inaugurated March 2, according to a decision of a provisional committee meeting held last week and called by the 15 deputies appointed by Former Governor Han Kuo-chun of Kiangsu. Carsun Chang, president of the National Institute of Self-Government, who recently declined to accept Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui's invitation to the Reorganization Conference, is now working on a scheme to fix the governmental area for the committee of the Plan of the Shanghai-Woosung Special City to which Victor Hanson of the Shanghai College has been made an adviser.

Li Ping-shu, chief deputy appointed by Governor Han Kuo-chun, who presided at the meeting last week recounted the events that culminated in a revival of self-government in Shanghai and its neighborhood and gave briefly the deputies' idea as to what this special area should cover and its policies. Forty cities, towns and villages which now constitute the peninsular bounded on the west by a line drawn from Liuho to Minghong and Chinshan, will form the Shanghai-Woosung Area, according to the deputies. But no hard and fast rule would be laid down as to the size of the area.

A city charter is being drafted by a committee of seven and will be submitted for approval after the assembly of the Provisional Legislature. Upon this operation of this charter, the legislature will retire in favor of a formal municipal assembly.

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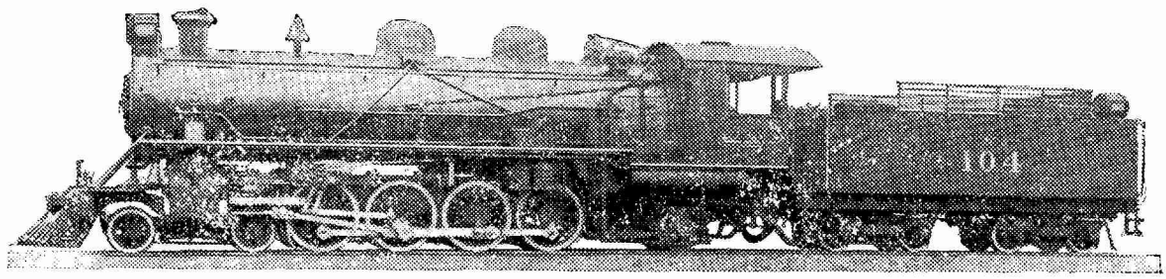

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Betty Sze and Ida Hsu

Betty Sze

Betty Sze, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Washington, D. C. Dr. Sze, is Chinese Minister to the United States. Mrs. Sze, enjoys great popularity in the American capital. Little Betty was born in Washington. She is here seen in her native costume, but she dresses her dolls in the dress of the Occident a l. The picture was taken from the Chicago *Tribune*.

Ida Hsu

Ida Hsu, the small ten year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hsu Un-yuen, in the garden of their beautiful home, near Siccawei. Miss Hsu has a good command of the English language, and has a private tutor. She plans to attend Wellesley College in the United States, her father having already registered her with the school management. She is seen here in her Scotch costume. Mr. and Mrs. Hsu and their daughter spend the winters in Shanghai and summers in a privately owned temple in the Western Hills, Peking.

Eleven months of automobile exports from the United States during 1924 have far exceeded all previous records. The total value of such exports in the period from January to November inclusive, was *$202,686,208*. If December, for which statistics are not yet available, has produced exports of the same average monthly value, the total in the year in round numbers will be $220,000,000—an increase of 29. 4 per cent over the $170,000,000 of 1923.

In these valuation figures is summed up a phenomenal advance in automotive foreign trade. Practically all classes of automotive products have shared in the increase, with passenger cars and trucks predominating.

Men and Events

Miss Dorothy Arnold, delivered a lecture on "The Divine Wisdom," at a meeting of the Quest Society, on Monday afternoon, February 23, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, at 5:30 o'clock.

According to a *Reuter* message dated February 21, the Chinese government has paid the Senior Minister $300,000 in full settlement of Lists "A" and "B" of the Lincheng Demands, leaving only the supplementary claims, some of which the Chinese think should be reduced.

Fu Siao-en, managing director of the Commercial Bank of China and newly appointed director of the Shanghai Mint, has declined to accept the latter position, owing to the fact that his business connections demand too much of his time. Mr. Fu has telegraphed the Peking government to this effect.

The twentieth annual dinner of the World's Chinese Students' Federation was held at the Great Eastern Hotel on Friday, February 27, at 6 o'clock. Several hundred invitations were issued. Hon. Liang Shih Yi, formerly prime Minister of China delivered a speech and special music was rendered.

The shortest name in all the world belongs to Mr. I, a student in the Johns Hopkins Medical School of Baltimore, Md. Philologists declare that it must be the shortest name in existence, as it is composed of but one letter and the letter which displaces less ink than any other of the alphabet. Mr. I's home is in Hangchow.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Daniel, arrived in Shanghai this week from Tientsin. Mr. Daniel is a member of the staff of the British American Tobacco Company, and is accompanying Mrs. Daniel as far as Shanghai on her way to America. She plans to sail on March 4. They are stopping at the home of Major and Mrs. Basset, Route Winling.

The following persons have been proposed and seconded and have given ther consent to serve if elected as Councillors of the foreign community of Shanghai for the Municipal year of 1925, on March 2, and 3: A. E. Baker, A. D. Bell, E. T. Byrne, S. Fessenden, A. J. Hughes, C. G. Humphrys, V. G. Lyman, P. W. Massey, J. J. Paterson, S. Sakuragi, and J. H. Teesdale.

"A Post Graduate Course," and "Home via Suez," were subjects discussed at the regular meeting of the American Association of University Women, on Tuesday afternoon, February 24, at the home of Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, 89 Route Pichon, Shanghai. Tea was served from 4 to 4:30 followed by the meeting. The Senior girls of the Shanghai American School were guests of honor.

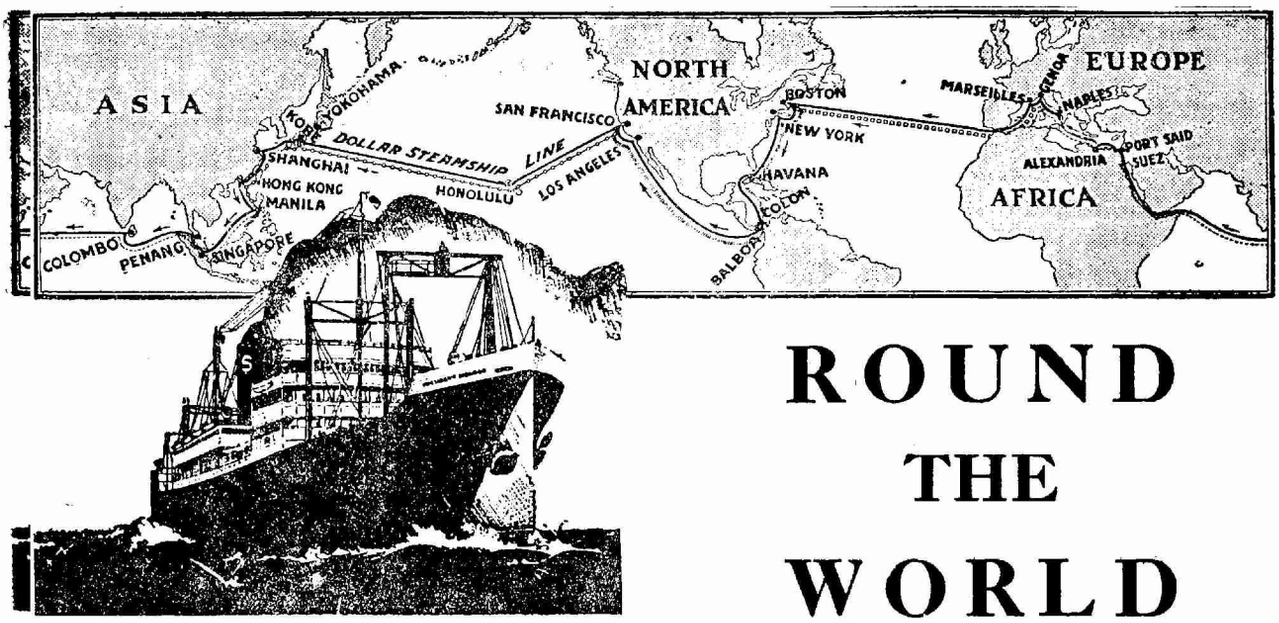
J. P. Morgan & Company and The Equitable Trust Company of New York recently announced the acquisition of the Mills Building, once largest office building in the world. On this site a thirty-four story building is to be erected by the Equitable Trust Company. It will be about 500 feet in height and will be constructed of brick and limestone, and is excected to be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1928. Its estimated cost is $G 12,500,000.

The sixth annual general meeting of the members of the Union Club of China, will be held at 38 Avenue Edward VII in the clubrooms, on Thursday afternoon, March 5, at 5:30 o'clock. Some of the matters to attend to include: the report of the commitee on the working of the club for 1925; to approve and pass the accounts for the year of 1924; to elect a committee to hold office until the next annual general meeting; and to elect a president and two vice-presidents.

In analyzing the contribution the General Electric Company has made to the public, Gerard Swope, president of the company, summarized his opinion in saying "The G. E. Company has been a noted contributor toward the increase in efficiency in the generation of electric power. The specific contribution to be made in dollars and cents, which the company rendered in two years, consists of the improved efficiency of the apparatus furnished, with its consequent reflection, and also reduction in prices of the products sold.

A dinner-dance is planned by the American University Club to be held on March 10, at the Union Club, 38 Avenue Edward VII. There will be a program of Chinese music, vocal selections by the St. John's quartet and other entertainment. An orchestra from one of the ships in harbor, composed of college men will furnish the music. Tickets for the event may be obtained from any of the following members of the committee: B. G. Young, 17 Honan Road; S. N. Auyang, 20 Museum Road; and F. J. Courtney, American Club.

Representatives of various local Chinese educational, religious, commercial and industrial bodies met on Tuesday, February 24, to map out plans of sending a delegation to the



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President Polk	June 5	July 15	July 27	July 30

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Pan Pacific Conference in July from 1-15, this year. Dr. David Z. T. Yui, was elected chairman of the committee, U. S. Zau, vice-chairman, and Jabin Hsu, honorary secretary, with Fong Cho-pah, treasurer. The Honolulu Conference is attended by the peoples of the Pacific who meet to foster good fellowship and a better understanding of the problems concerning the countries touched by the Pacific.

Literature pertaining to the Vice Commission's report and recommendations, is contained in bulletin No. XII of the Moral Welfare League of Shanghai, for April 1924, under the title "The Call for Co-operation in Moral Welfare and Public Health Matters at Shanghai." In this bulletin, the subject is discussed in detail, showing the amount of work accomplished by the Society since its rigid campaign starting back in 1920. Another subject referred to in the pamphlet is improvement in the streets. Accompanying this booklet is the aims and budget for 1925, also published along with the report.

The On-Leong-Hip Sing tong war in New York is assuming large proportions, according to news dispatches. Since the war started a captain and score of New York detectives have been assigned to Chinatown. During January reports of murders, stabbings, and general warfare were quite frequent, the most sensational being the murder of Dr. Wah S. Chan, a prominent dentist and graduate of Columbia University, who was found in his office, a leather-handled knife with Chinese characters engraved upon it, driven through his reck from side to side. Although the New York police have ascribed the murder to the on Leon-Hip Sing tong war, Dr. Chan was not a member of either tong.

Captain J. S. Gibson, chairman of the Seattle Trade Commission, which is now in Manila, dropped dead at a dance at the Navy and Army Club, February 21. Captain Gibson arrived in Shanghai on February 13, head of the delegation, and left with the party on Sunday, February 15, on the *s.s. President McKinley* for Hongkong and Manila, planning to return to Shanghai. Capt. Gibson has for many years been interested in development of friendly and commercial relations between Seattle and the Orient. He first came to Shanghai in 1893 in command of the *Colorado*, and later came as head of the Seattle Trade Commission in 1921. He is head of the International Stevedoring Company operating of Puget Sound, Washington.

Packard Man Sees Bright Future In China

That China holds a bright future for the automobile industry is the belief of A. C. Peters, foreign representative for the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit, who is in Shanghai confering with the Packard agency, Mark Moody, Inc. Mr. Peters, accompanied by his wife, is making an extensive tour of the foreign connections of the Packard Company.

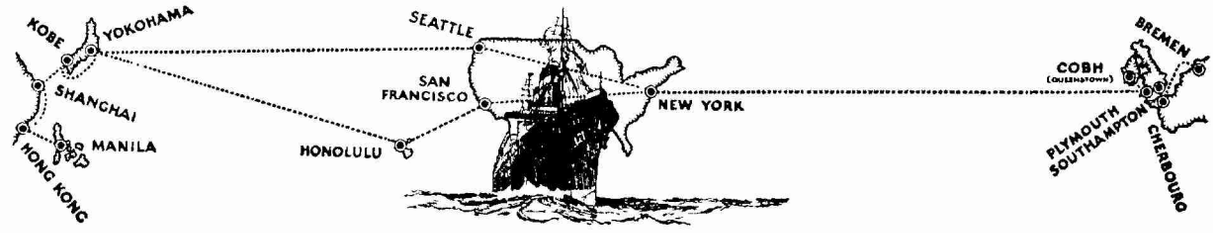
"In the automobile industry", said Mr. Peters, in an interview, "you have three distinct developments. First, with the opening of roads, comes the low-priced car. Following that is the introduction of the medium priced cars, and later, as a final stage, you have the successful introduction of the high grade car, which usually follows the general improvement of roads. This development had been true in practically every foreign field, and China will be no exception. As roads in China become more and more improved the demand for the high grade car is bound to follow." Mr. Peters believes that the third stage of the foregoing delelopment is just beginning in China, and that a gradual demand for the better cars will be the result.

"American car manufacturers are looking toward the Asiatic field with more interest, not only because of natural economic developments", he added, "but also because of the high import duties imposed by many European countries during the last six months. It is difficult to meet a 110 per cent tax on imported automobiles, as in France today."

The Packard Motnr Car Company was organized in 1899, with a capital of G. $55,000,000. Today, years later, it has a capital of G, $100.000,000 with the same men managing its activities as were when organized. Packard production this year, according to Mr. Peters, will be between thirty and thirty-five thousand cars.

An interesting fact brought out by Mr. Peters was that out of the 500 automobile manufacturers in America, eleven companies control approximately 85 per cent of the total business.

Mr. Peters spent several days in Peking and other cities, and will go from Shanghai to Hongkong, Manila, Australia and New Zealand. He expects to arrive is America during September.



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News from Central China

A commission on social and economic research of the Industrial Committee of the National Christian Council, Shanghai, arrived in Hankow Friday to study local conditions with a view to organizing an agency for research. Among the members of the Commission are:-Dr. Royal Mosker, director of Research in the International Labor Office, Geneva; Dr. Ta Chen, professor of Sociology of Tsinghua College; Dr. Fong F. Sec, chief editor of the Commercial Press, Ltd.; Sidney Gamble, author of "Peking, A Social Survey;" D. K. Lieu, chief of the Investigation Department of the Bureau of Economic Information, Peking; professor G. W. Sarvis, of the University of Nanking, professor J. B. Taylor, of Yenching University, M. T. Tchou, National Industrial Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Miss W. T. Zung, of the Y. W. C. A.

Dr. A. A. Gilman, acting president of the Central China University, will be consecrated on March 4, as the Suffragan Bishop of the Hankow Diocese. The ceremony will take place in St. Pauls Cathedral, Hankow. Dr. Gilman was elected to this position by the House of Bishops in New York last year, in order to relieve Bishop L. H. Roots, who will devote his time to the work of the National Christian Council of Shanghai. He will continue to act as the president of the Central China University until his success is elected.

C. S. Beatty, general manager for the Orient of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association, is visiting Hankow on business stopping at the Terminus Hotel. He expects to go back to Shanghai early next week.

Harold Porter, acting British Consul-General of Mukden, is expected to come to Hankow with his family. He has recently been relieved at Mukden by F. F. Wilkinson.

Dr. J. L. McCartney has arrived from Chungking to practise in Hankow. He is now associated with Dr. John MacWillie in his practice. Dr. J. L. McCartney delivered an interesting address on "A Child Health Program" before the Hankow Child Welfare Association.

Quo Tai-chi, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sun Yat-sen government, who has been visiting Hankow, is continuing hisstay in this center. It is rumored that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, now in retirement near Hankow, or his adherents, is trying to secure Kuomingtang support to back his movement to regain power.

Yeh Lan-ping, the new Superintendent of Customs for Hankow, will assume his office on March 1, when A. K. Wu, who now holds the position concurrently will hand over charge. Hu Chun, who has been appointed Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to relieve Mr. Wu, has arrived in Hankow to take his post.

S. Y. Wang, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang-Changsha Section, has recently returned from a trip to Changsha, where he had an interview with Governor Chao Heng-ti regarding the release of wagons and cars belonging to the line for the transportation of coal and other cargo. Arrangements have been made to resume normal traffic on the line.

Dr. Royal Meeker, of the Geneva Labor Office, who is now visiting Hankow in company with the Industrial Commission, will be the speaker at the next meeting of the Union Literary Guild. Dr. Meeker was formerly Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States, and is now in China to assist the Commission of Labor and Economic Research as a representative of the Institute of Labor and Economic Research of New York.

Dr. Robert F. Francis, of St. Columban's Mission Hospital at Hanyang, is leaving Hankow next week for home furlough. He will stop en route at Honolulu where he will meet friends who are bound on an expedition to the antarctic regions. Due to frequent traveling in the interior, Dr. Francis has not been enjoying the best of health.

Wei Chung-chi, manager of the Venus Life Insurance Co., is now held a prisoner in the Hankow Chinese Police headquarters on the ground that he was working with the retired militarists of Loyang to overthrow the present government in Hupeh in favor of Wu Pei-fu.

Fang Hung-tai has been nominated by the Ministry of Education to be the new Commissioner of Education for Hupeh. Mr. Yang Hui-kang will soon be appointed by mandate as the Commissioner of Finance of Hupeh.

General Lai Hsi-hui has been appointed Civil Governor of Szechuen with offices in Chungking to succeed General Teng Shi-hou, who has been relieved of his post. General Teng will continue to be the commander of the division of Szechuen troops now under his control. General Yang Sen, of Chengtu, has been appointed Tupan for the Rehabilitation of Military Affairs of Szechuen.

Hankow, February 21, 1925.

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News from South China

Five large parades held in five different parts of the city of Canton served to arouse enthusiasm for the mass education enterprise on Friday afternoon February 13, under the supervision of the Young People's Division of the Kuomintang Party. The Kuomintang Party has adapted the Y. M. C. A. method of trying to instruct the masses, particularly the illiterate adults, in knowing the 1,000 most popular Chinese written characters within the shortest time possible. When possessing a knowledge of these 1,000 words, one will be able to read simple matters, according to results procured the last two years in many parts of China. The Kuomintang will open five centers to launch this mass educational enterprise, and at least three night schools will be opened in each center. Hsu Chung-ching, the Commissioner of Education of Kwangtung and acting Chief of the Young People's Division of the Kuomintang, is the head of this movement.

Canton Press opinion believes that the recent substitution of newcomers for the old body of Chinese constables at Shameen was responsible for the many burglaries there the last few weeks. It may be recalled that, since the strike of the Chinese employes in Shameen last July, including the constables who were subsequently dismissed from the service, new men have been employed at the Municipal Police. During the month of January, three burglary cases were reported, the loss running from $200 to $10,000, according to the press.

Mutual Fire Insurance is an interesting topic in Canton these days. It appears that the refusal of the foreign insurance agencies in Canton to indemnify the loss sustained in the Red massacre of Canton merchants and the destruction of the West City by Bolshevists during the conflict between the Reds and the Merchants Volunteers last October is one of the causes leading to the withdrawal from foreign agency protection. A mutual fire insurance scheme, many believe, will assure better chance of being indemnified in case of losses.

Notwithstanding the politico-military muddle in Canton City and neighborhood, progress in public works in some districts is not by any means affected. In Toyshan, the home-town of the many influential Chinese merchants in Hongkong and the majority of the Chinese residents in America, three large avenues are under construction, and the few buildings bordering the Saae Tai, Ching Shi, and Tung Wah Maloo, the coming modern higways of Toyshan, have been just ordered to retract each a few yards to comply with the building plan. In Kongmoon, the principal open port of the Sze-yap or the Four Districts, the Bund along the water front will be modernized, and Chang Tso Wing, a returned student from America now acting as Chief of Police of the Port, is having the port improvement under careful consideration. In Canton and vicinity the last few years some 887 *li*, about 300 miles, of modern roads were completed, and seven places now have motor bus service. Aside from Toyshan and Kongmoon, the cities of Shiuhing, Shek-ki, and others are having modern roads under construction.

Li Ki-tong, a Chinese well-known in the Straits and at Hongkong, now Chief of the Land Deeds Inspection Bureau in Canton, has recommended to the Canton authorities the establishment of a Bureau of Charity to supervise the many private charitable societies and direct the public institutions supported by the government. The Canton government is giving this proposal its consideration, but it is not believed that anything will be done for the present. In the Manchu days, very little attention was given to government supervision of charity, and Canton first placed charity supervision to a more important position the first year of the Republic, when Huang Hsin Chao was commissioned by the government to take full charge of the government homes for the blind, aged, and infirm, and to inspect the prisons. Mr. Huang was also the first Chief of the Division of Charity of the Department of Education in the Municipality of Canton. But lack of support has practically abolished the latter office which now has no chief. Mr. Li's scheme will at least revive the office.

General Yang Hsi-min, commander-in-chief of the Yunnanese mercenaries in the Red Army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Canton, according to the *72 Guilds Commercial Journal* of Canton, February 12, is asking the merchants of Canton through the General Chamber of Commerce for a loan of $600,000. Other reports appear that, unless the Kuomintang regime approves of this forced loan, which the followers of Dr. Sun are expected to be responsible for, the willingness of Yunnanese to fight in the coming conflict between the Reds and the anti-Bolshevists will be doubtful.

Canton, February 13, 1925. H. W.

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U. S. Congress Approves China Trad Act Changes

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress have both passed the amendments to the China Trade Act, according to word received from J. J. Underwood, Washington Correspondent to the *China Weekly Review*, and the bill will now go to President Coolidge for his signature before becoming a law. Another message from Congressman L. C. Dyer, who has been interested in the measure, states that President Coolidge is expected to sign the bill immediately.

The China Trade Act, passed by Congress orginally on September 19, 1922, proved to be of little benefit to American merchants in China, owing to "riders" attached to the bill by Senator La Follette, when it was under consideration in the Senate.

Although the exact form of the amendments which passed Congress are not known as yet, the most important amendments which were acted on at the annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce held in Shanghai in January of this year were those in connection with the revenue provisions of the act. One Amendment would extend the payment of a special dividend in lieu of the corporation paying the usual 12½ per cent income tax. The other would extend exemption from Federal income taxes on dividends from China Trade Act corporations to all stockholders "resident in China," whether such stockholders were individual or corporate, and whether they were Americans, Chinese or aliens. At present this exemption only applies to the individual Chinese resident in China.

The China Press, in commenting upon the Act, says "it has been felt that the best policy to pursue at present is to limit the proposed amendments to correcting the present defects", adding that while it is fully recognized that one of the major objections to the Act as it now stands is the exacting accounting necessary in complying with the "Corporate Income Tax Return" required, "it was decided best not to make any effort to change these requirements, but to confine the proposed amendments to correcting the present defects and to establishing the correct principles."

American Writers in China Honored

Messrs. J. B. Powell and Charles J. Laval of Shanghai, Clifford Fox and Walter C. Whiffen of Peking, Roderick C. Matheson and George Denny of Tokio were among those honored in "The Best News Stories of 1923," the annual volume edited by Joseph Anthony, recently published by Small, Maynard and Company of Boston.

The book includes 77 stories chosen from newspapers in the United States which were selected after invitations had been sent to 400 newspaper editors to submit from three to 15 of his best stories of the year, and hundreds of other papers were reached by published notices and editorial notes sent out on news wires. In addition, Anthony went through the files of many newspapers. Arthur T. Robb, Jr., editor of *Editor and Publisher;* W. P. Beazell, assistant managing editor of the *New York World;* Barry Faris, manager of International News Service and others aided Anthony in his final selection.

A cabled story by J. B. Powell, written from the Lincheng bandit camp while he was a prisoner, which was published in all newspapers of the Chicago *Tribune* Service, was among those selected, while the stories cabled by Laval, Whiffen, Matheson and Denny from Yokohama at the time of the Japanese earthquake, received high merit. Clifford Fox was honored because of his story on "A Chinese Election" published in the Chicago *Daily News* on October 9.

San Francisco, February 1, 1925. J. E. Doyle

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News from West China

The First Conference of the Chinese Christian Churches in West China was held in Chengtu beginning January 12, and continuing till January 18. General Yang Sen was present and delivered an earnest address the evening of the first day of the Conference. He praised the Church for all that has been done, and is being done, and suggested that in addition to opening churches, hospitals and schools the Church might help in industry and the development of communications.

The proceedings of the Conference were entirely in the Chinese language, most of the speeches were not interpreted, except in the cases where foreign speakers spoke in English. Rev. Donald Fay of the American Baptist Church was elected Chairman. The capacity of Chinese Christians to direct and consult in matters relating to the Church was fully demonstrated. No foreign flags were to be seen in the Conference Hall, foreign delegates and speakers were in the minority, and the whole atmosphere of the Conference showed that the Church in West China is a Chinese organization.

The visiting speakers were Bishop W. R. Grose of the American Methodist Episcopal Church (North) who came recently from home with messages that were greatly appreciated. With him was Dr. J. M. Yard of the same church, once a resident of Chengtu, and now the Mission editor in Shanghai. Dr. Peter of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. came to inspire us to more interest in campaigns for Better Health. The latter was much appreciated for his inimitable manner in putting across his ideas in the Chinese Language (Mandarin) much to the delight and edification of the delegates. Rev. Chung K'o-T'oh, secretary of the National Christian Council, also came from Shanghai with inspiration that is much needed here in the West. The different Missions have been holding their annual gatherings since the close of the big Conference. More foreigners have been in Chengtu than ever before in the history of the city.

To add to the success of such gatherings a religious movement among soldiers, that bids fair to rival the Christian Army of General Feng Yu-Hsiang, has been presented to us. A young Colonel, who has been interested in Christianity for some years, has now organized a Young

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Mens Christian Association among his soldiers as Feng Yu-Hsiang did among his. Pastor Chung, and others, have been to see Colonel Chao Yao-Sien and very earnest meetings have been held.

Chinese New Year was quieter than usual this year, though there were many fire crackers and other evidences of interest in the occasion. Beginning on January 9, the city gates have been open day and night. This is a new departure in Chengtu where the gates have been closed at dusk year in and year out. For a few days there was consternation as there always is with innovations, but the weeks have proven that there are no more thieves now than formerly (it is quite understood that if such men wish to enter, or leave a city during the night they do not need gates, they can easily get over any wall), and the people have taken to this reform of Yang Sen's as a matter of course after the jolts he has given them before. At the same time a new citizen constabulary has been organized that has given the people more confidence.

So the merry-go-round continues: fifteen months ago it was Yang Sen coming back from Hankow with the support of Wu Pei-Fu to drive Hsiung Keh Wu from Chengtu. In less than fifteen months more we may see Hsiung Keh Wu coming back from Hankow with the support of Peking to drive Yang Sen from Chengtu. If Feng Yu Hsiang has stopped any fighting in Szechwan it is only because the factions here are bewildered. And with the opponents of the present regime gaining power and influence in Central China there is no prospect of any permanent peace.

Rickshas on the new pavements are an innovation that cannot be found elsewhere in Inland China. The work of widening the streets continues. If Yang Sen were driven out tomrrow he will have left a mark on Chengtu that will cause people to remember him forever. But this is not all he is doing. He recently subscribed $1,000 to the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., $1,000 to the National Christian Council, and $2000,000 to the new Anti-Opium Society. He is doing this at a time when he is burdened with the finances of his administration. His budget calls for $700,000 per month, and he is only getting about $300,000. We wonder what some of the Lords down river would think of trying to support an army of 70,000 men, and govern a Province like Szechwan, on $300,000 per month. But at the same time he does not neglect what he considers to be his duty in supporting worthy objects such as those we have just mentioned.

John R. Muir.

Chengtu, Sze, January 28, 1925.

Real Causes Behind Mill Strikes

(*Continued from page 363*)

minds of the strikers. It would certainly be a failure, if the Bolshevists have intentionally selected this line of industry to test the practicability of its theory. If it succeeds, the Chinese mills will sooner or later be involved, if not, the Bolshevik propganda will fail flatly. The latter is the general belief. One should carefully study the actual conditions of cotton mill workers in regard to their intelligence, education, living conditions, earning power, etc., then he can foresee how long the strikers can keep on and how little they will have gained after the settlement. Take as an average, women and children constitute about 80 % of the total working force. About half of the remaining portion belong to the cooile class and the rest of 10% or even less we may call the intellectual class, who have enough common sense to be dealt with and who have some elementary education. It is the latter class who want to strike. The rest, 90% or more do not care or are even willing to take part in this business. Suppose the Japanese take it easy on this problem it is just what they are doing now and are not very anxious to settle the matter, then what are the strikers going to do?

There is no positive proof that the strike is really due to Bolshevism, yet some thing has led us to believe it to be true. Of course no one individual or organization is financially powerful enough to finance this engineering. Some so-called students beg on the streets to get a few coppers and also a small contribution from their fellow workers from other Chinese mills, have been giving to keep it going for awhile. Real Bolshevists have not yet appeared on the scene and have not given any material help except perhaps by talking and by spreading propaganda to the strikers. Chinese workers are peaceful and can be easily managed, if they know they have been treated right and just, and will not give trouble to the management. Japanese have been long admired and respected as to their efficient and able mangement and there is no reason why the present trouble should have happened. After the settlement is fixed, fair and just treatment in future is expected, and then mutual benefit and mutual interest will be guaranteed.

A Lull in the War Situation

Rumors were current during last week of a new war about to break out in the Lake Taihu district near Soochow, but later reports proved them to be private skirmishes between individuals at the outposts, rather than official fighting between the military leaders of either the Chekiang or Fengtien forces. According to recent reports from Generals Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang, both are ready to get their respective areas in order and discontinue the fighting. There are reported to be some 5,000 Fengtien soldiers in the vicinity of Shanghai at the present time. Certain press reports would indicate there is some doubt as to the present whereabouts of General Chang Chung-chang, the Fengtien Commander. The *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai) infers that he may be at Hsuchowfu, or on his way to his native home beyond Tsinanfu, still in Nanking, or on Tientsin in conference with other leaders. The advance section of his army has established headquarters at Changchow and the rear-guard at Pukow. During the week, General Sun Chuan-fang, tuli of Chekiang issued a statement in which he avows friendship for Peking and declares he will not resort to fighting unless forced to do so to maintain his rights within his own province, and is withdrawing his troops from the Ishing front. Other matters of importance worth recording during the week past, is the re-uniting of Yunnan province with Peking after many years; the seizure of an American boat on the Upper Yangtze and its Captain, near Ichang, by the Chinese authorities; the continuance of the Reorganization Conference in Peking and some timely comment made at Hongkong on this conference by the chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at its annual meeting. The Japan *Advertiser* reprints from the Japan press pertinent comment on Chinese workmen in the Japanese mills and the present strike in Shanghai.

Chekiang Tupan Declares Allegiance to Peking

Some important resolutions and statements made by General Sun Chuan-fang, showing his friendship for Peking, were contained in a recent interview by Mr. Lawson May of the *China Press*, with General Sun. General Sun, Tupan of Chekiang, is inclined toward a continuance of the temporary peace in the Yangtze Vally, he has joined the Reorganization Conference now in Peking and has made several suggestions and is willing to abide by the decisions of the people; is withdrawing his soldiers who have been stationed around Ishing since January and along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and has highest regard for present leaders now in control of China and especially for Tuan Chi-jui. The entire interview was fairly colored with the peace idea and his good intentions of keeping his province in a peaceful condition and cooperating for unification. General Sun was formerly a student of Tuan Chi-jui and has the greatest of faith in him. He states that the people should have the final decision with the conference making in Peking and that Peking should prepare a budget for every province and the provinces should remit funds to Peking regularly for the carrying on of the Central government. Surplus soldiers should be disbanded. General Sun would disband the forces by first putting them under one efficient and worthy military man who would arrange for their gradual disbandment, giving the employment on road construction, farming, and a general colonization scheme to be used. This latter smacking of the same tone used by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang for his colonization scheme on the Northern border. General Sun further stated that he would not invade any territory outside his province, and has started withdrawing his troops, more than 20,000 having been recalled from Kashing, Hangchow, Chuchow and Yangchow. Sun does not believe that Marshal Chang Chung-chang, will invade the Chekiang territory or attempt to fight as the last conference he held with him was most friendly. His idea of having the Shanghai arsenal removed to Hangchow has been abandoned for the present, but he plans at a later time to submit again the proposal to Peking.

Tsao Kun's Death Officially Denied

"The report that ex-president Tsao Kun had died is officially denied at the headquarters of the Chief Executive. There appears to be no doubt, however, that Marshal Tsao is in a bad way, and the treatment meted out to him since the defeat of the Chihli forces is a matter which foreigners cannot understand. It is only a few months since Marshal Tsao was accepted as President without demur by by the majority of the Chinese people. Yet he is being treated as a criminal, and there is reason to believe that he is likely to succumb to the rigors of his confinement.

"It may be assumed that if the Chihli forces had been victorious Marshal Tsao today would be receiving the homage of most of his countrymen, and without entering into the question of merit or crime on the part of the former

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President, foreigners express wonder at the treatment given to a man who was defacto President. Particularly is this surprise expressed in view of the generous treatment given by Marshal Tsao in former times to beaten foes.-*Reuters.*

Yunnan Re-Establishes With Peking After Ten Years

Yunnan province has once more re-established herself with Peking, and has sent delegates to the Reorganization Conference, same passing through Shanghai during the week past. Yunnan has remained disconnected since Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical movement, some ten years ago. The delegates who passed through Shanghai enroute to Peking are officials connected with Tang Chi-yao, tuchun of Yunnan, and considered a possible successor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as the strongest man in the Southwest. Yunnan first abolished the Tuchunate as early as 1919, and at the same time numerous troops were disbanded. According to Mr. Tang, the tuchun, Yunnan has no ulterior motives against other provinces but was forced to resort to arms when Marshal Wu Pei-fu insisted on causing a disturbance in Yunnan. Marshal Tang was in complete unison with Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang during the present Kiangsu-Chekigng struggle. Other ideas advanced by Marshal Tang of Yunnan in an interview given out by his representative in Shanghai last week follows:

"Yunnan,while not decided as to what resolutions she will introduce, will surely insist on disbandment of superfluous troops and financial reorganization," said Mr. Hsu. "Marshal Tang has been constantly advocating the curtailment of military expenses. He believes that 20 percent of the total income should be the maximum amount of money that the nation should spend for defence. To rid the militarists of political interference, no troops should be allowed in commercial centers. All should be stationed at strategic points of national defence and the civil heads should be permitted to develop their line of endeavor without hindrance."

Commissioner Hsu himself also attached great significance to the conference and intimated that one of the demands that the Yunnan delegation would be for the publication of all secret loan pacts signed by the Central government with foreign financiers.

"By this we do not mean that each province should stand as an independent state. It simply means a clear demarkation of provincial and federal powers and the rights and obligations of each. We believe that such powers as the conclusion of treaties with foreign powers, the declaration of war or peace and the collecting of national revenues should be vested in the Central government. Yet in matters of education, industries and other purely local matters, the provinces should be allowed full freedom in order to insure maximum development.

"Opponents to our viewpoint contend that provincial autonomy may breed Bolshevism and eliminate real leadership. But this is not so. The nation remains as a united whole under our system of government. It will be quite similar to the system used in the United States. Each province will have its own consitution, but must yield to the Central government whenever its provisions conflict with those of the national constitution."

American Ship Seized and Captain Detained on Upper Yangtze

The American ship *Chichuen*, plying betweed Ichang and Chungking, on the Upper Yangtze, was seized last week by the Chinese authorities and detained with Captain Hawley, an American, in charge. The ship was flying the American flag and is owned by the C. R. Cox and Company, which operates ships the year around in carrying wood oil from Szechwan province to Hankow. The American ships have had instructions from the U. S. government not to carry Chinese officials or militarists from port to port, since the ships have experienced such difficulty with the Chinese. It was believed this had something to do with the trouble, when the Captain refused to take on some Chinese passengers. However, it was learned later that the boat had caused a sampan and junk proceeding in the opposite drection to upset, which was entirely accidental. The U. S. S. *Palos* and *Elcano*, U. S. gunboats proceeded immediately to the scene of the trouble when word was received. Later word has been received that the ship and Captain have been released.

Reorganization Conference Continuing

The Rehabilitation Conference comprised the following agenda for Sunday, February 22.

"(1) Draft regulations to govern the National Conference;
"(2) Disbandment of superfluous troops;
"(3) Disposal of the disbanded men;

"(4) Establishment of precautionary forces or town guards;

"(5) Opium.—

On February 21, when the annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held, the Chairman, in the course of his speech expressed confidence in the present Conference now in session in Peking. He had the following to say:

"Past experience had taught the futility of expecting much from the good resolutions of reform announced on their inception by successive Chinese governments, but it might be at least noted with satisfaction that the Chief Executive had inaugurated a representative Reorganization Conference as a first step toward the unification of the country, on a broader basis than had yet been attempted. True friends of China, he continued, could only follow the Conference with anxious and sympathetic concern and with a sincere desire for its success.

"It might be questioned, the Chairman went on, whether, in their desire not to interfere unduly in the settlement by the Chinese themselves of their internal differences, the foreign Powers concerned were well-advised in not affording greater protection to the authority of the Salt Revenue Administration set up under the Reorganization Loan Agreement. The position promised to become increasingly serious unless really adequate measures were taken without delay to safeguard the collection of the salt dues."

Chinese Government to Try to Float a New Loan

A new loan of $20,000,000 to be called the 14th Year National Loan, is to be sought by the Chinese government, according to press reports. The Loan is to pay interest at 8 percent and be redeemable in 10 years. The security is said to be the German portion of the Boxer Indemnity, which will be available after the redemption of the $4,200,000 loan issued last year. The matter is still in its infancy although the Minister of Finance has drawn up the regulations governing the issue. It is strongly rumored that Sir Francis Aglen will assent to the handling of the loan, but no definite word from him has been obtained. The Minister of Finance has not made any overtures, up to the present to the Chinese banks, they must wait on the negotiations with the Inspector General of Customs. But it is understood that they are not ready to undertake the underwriting of any considerable amount of the loan as the Chinese press would make out, and are inclined to look upon this effort to settle a few of the government's immediate financial problems as a fruitless attempt. If it meets with failure, according to the *N. C. D. N.'s* correspondent in Peking, the Ministry of Finance is liable to have a vacancy.

The Cotton Mill Strike

The strikers in the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai have the appearance of settling down, and at least are not acting in such an organized manner as when the strike was in the first stages. Settlement is expected to be near, as the mill districts are becoming quieter and the mills are again re-opening for work. The Japanese owners of the mills stated that the strike in the local plants which involved nearly 40,000 workers, showed the influence of the Soviet and the radical element in the Kuomingtang against foreign interests and capitalism generally in China. This matter is discussed in another portion of the *Review* by B. Y. Lee.

"Osaka Asahi" Comments on Strike in Shanghai Blames Mill Owners

"The spinning industry undertaken by Japanese business men in China has become prosperous by virtue of obedient Chinese workmen who are content with small pay. Of all the 1,800,420 spindles in the neighborhood of Shanghai in 1924, 620,000 spindles were under the management of Chinese, 269,000 spindles belonged to British business men, but the number of spindles under the Japanese management was put at 910.000, which is a little more than 50 per cent. Unfortunately a riot broke out in connection with strikes in the spinning factories in Shanghai, which aimed at the raising of wages. The police of the port repressed the riot, but the strike is still going on.

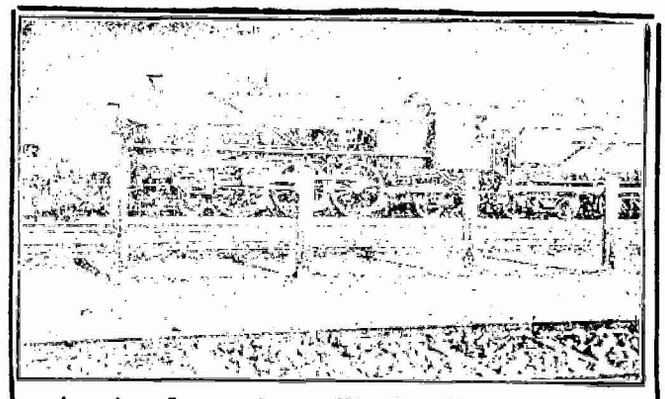
"As a rule, Chinese workmen are obedient, but are liable to be misled by instigators. They are apt to run with the mob. Should the Chinese and foreign enterprisers give in, the Japanese business men will be seriously affected for their Chinese employes are sure to urge them to rase their wages. If the Japanese merchants should refuse their claims a strike and a riot will harass them. The handling of the present strike is a matter which inevitably influences the status of the spinning industry in Shanghai. We earnestly desire, therefore, that the business men interested in that work in that port will work out a plan to cope with the trouble successfully.

"Like Europeans and Americans in China, the Japanese, in China often treat Chinese with cruelty. They used to say that the first is the best means to repress the selfishness of vulgar Chinese. Judging from this saying, this policy of the fist possibly occasioned the riot. However ignorant and shameless they may be, the Chinese workmen know full well that theft is wrong, and it is unlikely that a mere dismissal aroused their illfeeling. As far as our experience in China is concerned, the Chinese are not so savage and barbarous as to act so rudely toward others.

"Now the times have so advanced that self-consciousness is steadily growing in the minds of laboring men throughout the world. They realize that the strike was the only weapon for them in fighting the exactions of capitalists. Ignorant as the Chinese are, they can not remain an exception to the rule. It is doubtless that strikes will be frequent in China in the future. Labor disputes in that country are sure to result in strikes. We venture to give our enterprisers in China the warning to be fully prepared for strikes by Chinese workmen, They are required to be friendly toward the Chinese, and must carefually avoid offending them."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Daily Grows Weaker

Reports from the doctor attending Dr. Sun Yat-sen indicate his patient continues to grow weaker daily. His pulse is far from normal and up to the present, Dr. Sun has shown great vitality.



American Locomotive on Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
each way

Two Day Trains with Diner
Night Train with Sleeper and Diner

KIAOCHOW-TSINAN
RAILWAY

Send for descriptive folder

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 18. Roumanians brutally oust Germans from country and seize lands in row over Reparations.——Flu epidemic spreads over London and King is stricken.

February 19. U. S. Senate urges increase in pay of members of Congress.——Great Britain plans legislation on Women's status in House of Commons.

February 20. 21,972,000 increase in appropriation for air service is outlined in program by British government, London.——The Hawaiian Defence Force is obselete and inadequate, according to General Mitchell, Aircraft Committee Brigadier.

February 21. The proposal to give votes to women in England over 21 will not become a law.——Fearful coal mine disaster occurs in Indiana, entombing 125 miners.—First instalment of $35, million of the Polish $50, million loan in America is subscribed.—The King's condition is improved, according to London despatch.

February 22. American *Los Angeles*, dirigible plans to carry mails to London soon.

浙江實業銀行

The

Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital..... $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $500,000.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING, *General Manager.*

Telephone: C. 7124 General Manager.
C. 7130 Exchange Manager.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 Private Exchange to all Departments.

Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

A Trade-mark That Has Become a Guarantee

Nearly every abstract thought has its symbol. There's the Palm Branch for Victory; the Anchor for Hope; the Circle for Eternity, etc. Just so—the Trade-mark of the United States Rubber Company has come to be the symbol for "It's good."

All over the world the flint of that thought strikes a spark in the steel of the minds of men—Whenever an article bearing that trade-mark is seen, quick as a flash comes the mental echo "It's good!"

And this isn't just the result of advertising—It's the common effect of a common cause, for the United States Rubber Company's products are good. Learn to know them by the famous "U. S." Trade-mark.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

31-410

New Books and Publications

The Philippines

The United States and the Philippines, by D. R. Williams. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City N. Y., 1924.

American students who are trying to sift thru the mass of propaganda favoring Philippine independence which has been distributed wholesale over the United States in recent years, will find much of interest in Judge Williams' survey of what has been done in the islands since the United States acquired them a generation ago. The whole Philippine problem is considered in its proper setting as a part of current political problems in the Far East, and to secure that setting the author devotes the first two chapters of his book to a concise recital of far eastern events during the past twenty five years.

Judge Williams tells the story of the progress made by American administrators in transforming the islands up to the year 1913, when the new governor-general, Mr. Harrison, inaugurated the "New Era". The "New Era", according to the writer, meant utter demoralization of all government services, widespread corruption, and political inefficiency which practically nullified everything that had been accomplished prior to that time. The difficulty was that too much power was vested in the hands of the native politicians, and too little supervision exercised by the American authorities. One who reads thru the chapters covering this not-too-creditable period, arrives at an intelligent understanding of the difficulties which confront Governor-General Wood in his present effort to bring order out of chaos.

While the book was written obviously as an answer to a volume by ex-Governor-General Harrison, entitled "The Corner Stone of Philippine Independence", it loses little of its value because of that. Any American citizen who desires to know how well his country is discharging its responsibilities to the people of the islands, will find a mass of informative material here. From the broader point of view, the book should be of interest to every student of current political problems, for it offers much information in support of a truth, too often ignored by sentimentally inclined theorists of our day, that democracy and responsible government are not to be created in an evening, regardless of how many republican constitutions may be written. If any criticism of the book is warranted, it might be based on the failure of the author to list the sources of many quotations, which together with a bibliography, might lead students of the problem to investigate it further.

Robt. T. Pollard.

St. John's University, January 23, 1925.

The China Who's Who for 1925, (Foreign), by Carroll Lunt. Published by Kelly and Walsh, Ltd: Shanghai, China.

The foreign China Who's Who for 1925 compiled and published by Carroll Lunt, Peking is now on sale at the book stores. This Who's Who contains biographical sketches of important persons in the business, and professional world throughout China, with a few illustrations. Owing to the constant changing of events affecting foreign interests in China, this book enables readers to keep in close touch with the foreigners who have been working and are working for the preservation of commecrial, educational and religious life in China. It serves as an intermediate between Chinese and foreigner and between the foreigners, whose activities are involved and varied. This year's edition shows a number of foreigners eliminated, those only giving names, occupations and addresses. In repeating last year's record, minus the eliminations, there are two hundred new names in the book. The author invites communications from all those whose names should find a place in the 1926 issue, and are not contained in this edition. An obituary list is also included.

The Peking Telephone Administration is making preparations for the establishment of a North Branch Exchange inside Teh Sheng Men, Peking.

Nanking University has started a mulberry farm in the city, occupying over 100 mow, or about 17 acres, to promote mulberry cultivation on vacant lots and waste land.

According to the latest census taken by the Chinese authorities, the foreign population of Mukden consists of 125 British, 60 French, 59 Germans, 44 Americans, and 25 others.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market has had rather a more active appearance during the past week, and values were carried 75 points above the level ruling about a week ago, and with a quite firm undertone at the close of the week. The chief feature of the market has been the covering of short commitments at the Exchange, apparently induced by the firm attitude of the interior holders and bullish "Yarn" situation caused by the Mill strikes.

One of the commanding factors of the situation is the question whether the strikes will be soon finished or whether the internecine warfare will be settled, but if the strike is over and the war begins, we will see higher prices for the raw material in the near future.

Judging from the present state of conditions, a conservative policy appears to be desirable for the immediate future, but we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation, and believe that the chances are in favor of higher prices, nevertheless, after a fairly steady rise of about two taels per picul in the local staple from the present level, we are of the opinion that a reaction may be looked for at any moment.

Yarn:—The market has been quite firm during the past week and prices advanced some five to six taels from last week's level. Business for exports have been booked, some 7,000 to 8,000 bales in all counts. From present indications we look for better markets in the future.

Liverpool, Feb. 19, 1925.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot .....13.72 Pence
" Mar.....13.36 "
" Oct.....13.29 "

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Feb. 20, 1925.

New York Market:—Mar .....24.37 Cents
May .....24.73 "
July.....24.97 "
Oct .....24.79 "
Dec.....24.84 "
Spot .....24.65 "

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Feb. 20, 1925.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May.....Rps. 468 per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, March..... " 404 " "
Fine Oomra, March ..... " 463 " "

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf..... Tls. 41.00
Shanghai, Spot..... " 39.50
M-ginned, Spot..... " 40.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot..... " 40.75
Ningpo, Spot ex. whaf..... " 37.50

Market:—*Steady.*

U. S. To Build Six Gunboats for Yangtze River

The Butler bill authorizing the construction of eight new 10,000-ton light cruisers, six river gunboats for use in China waters and the modernization of older battleships in all respects except gun elevation, has been passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate and has been signed by the President, thus becoming a part of America's immediate naval policy. It is, however, merely an authorization to build at some future date, as appropriations must be voted before work begins.

The river gunboats are a comparatively small item of the bill, but they are badly needed to replace the antiquated boats now on duty in China. Several of these ships now in use were captured from Spain in 1898. They do not have sufficient power to breast the current of the Yangtze at flood time. At such times American merchant ships and citizens would be at the mercy of the pirates who infest the river were it not for the friendly protection of the British Navy.

The items of cost of this authorized construction will be: eight light cruisers at $16,500,000 apiece, including armor and armament; six river gunboats, $700,000 each; modernization, exclusive of gun elevation, $22,000—or an eventual total of $160,000,000 of which only about $62,000,000 need be immediately made available for the year's work.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 25, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After dropping $\frac{1}{16}$d. to 32 $\frac{3}{8}$d. the London price of silver on a little buying by India recovered $\frac{3}{16}$d. to 32$\frac{5}{8}$d. for ready delivery. The quotations for two months forward delivery in also 32$\frac{3}{8}$d. Our official quotation for T/T on London followed silver moving to 3/1$\frac{1}{2}$d. and recovering to 3/1$\frac{3}{4}$d. last week's closing rate. Our exchange market moves in very small margins and may be called steady, though the heavy stocks of silver are inclined to make early rates comparatively easy and unless there is a marked improvement in Exports this tendency, in time is likely to extend to forward rates, which at present are steady.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 72,541,000 an increase of Tls. 854,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 42,840,000 an increase of $ 2 050,000.
Estimated value Tls. 103,385,000 as against Tls. 62,760,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 19	Friday Feb. 20		Saturday Feb 21	Monday Feb 23	Tuesday Feb. 24	Wednes. Feb. 25
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.750	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{1}{2}$	3/1$\frac{1}{2}$	3 1$\frac{3}{8}$	3/1$\frac{3}{8}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$
O/Dfts. "	—	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$	3/1$\frac{15}{16}$	3/1$\frac{15}{16}$	3/1$\frac{15}{16}$	3/1$\frac{15}{16}$	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$
4m/s "	—	3/2	3/2	3/1$\frac{15}{16}$	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
T/T India	209.226	209	207	207$\frac{1}{2}$	207$\frac{1}{2}$	207$\frac{1}{2}$	209	209
T/T France	1,393.095	1430	1435	1425	1420	1425	1440	1445
T/T N. Y.	75.119	75	75	74$\frac{1}{2}$	74$\frac{1}{2}$	74$\frac{1}{2}$	75	75
T/T Hong	74.113	73$\frac{3}{4}$	73	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	51.369	52$\frac{1}{4}$	52$\frac{1}{4}$	52$\frac{1}{2}$	52$\frac{3}{4}$	52$\frac{3}{4}$	52$\frac{3}{4}$	53
T/T Batavia	185.893	187$\frac{3}{4}$	187	186$\frac{1}{2}$	186$\frac{1}{2}$	186$\frac{1}{2}$	187$\frac{3}{4}$	187
T/T Straits	74.750	74	74$\frac{1}{4}$	75	75	75	74$\frac{1}{2}$	74
Bk's buying rates								
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.024	3/3	3/3	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/3	3/3$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3
6m/s ,, D/A	3/3.399	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3/3$\frac{1}{8}$	3/3$\frac{1}{8}$	3/3$\frac{1}{8}$	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3 3$\frac{1}{8}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,468.095	1505	1510	1500	1495	1500	1515	1520
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.321	77$\frac{1}{4}$	77	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	77	77
4m/s ,, Docs	—	77$\frac{3}{4}$	77$\frac{1}{2}$	77$\frac{1}{4}$	77$\frac{1}{4}$	77$\frac{1}{4}$	77$\frac{1}{2}$	77$\frac{1}{2}$

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Fbe. 21	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32$\frac{3}{16}$	32$\frac{1}{4}$	32$\frac{3}{16}$	32$\frac{1}{4}$	32$\frac{3}{16}$	32$\frac{1}{4}$
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.68$\frac{3}{8}$	G. $.68$\frac{3}{8}$	G. $. 68$\frac{3}{8}$	G.$.68$\frac{3}{8}$	G.$.	G.$.68$\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 257.20	Tls. 258.20	Tls. 257.00	Tls. 259.00	Tls. 260.60	Tls. 260.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.325	72.275	72.20	72.10	72.025	71.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 91.60
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 476$\frac{1}{8}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	3$\frac{13}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
" 4 "	3$\frac{13}{16}$%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/3$\frac{7}{8}$
" 6 "	3$\frac{15}{16}$%	Kobe " " "	T/T 1/7$\frac{3}{8}$

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Feb. 18, 1925, Cause No. 2434, V. Jovoish v. M. L. Moody; testimony taken of plaintiff; continued.
" 19, " " " 2570, In re Max A. Lorenzen, bankrupt; (in chambers) testimony taken of Max A. Lorenzen; submitted.
" 20, " " " 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy for Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; testimony taken of C. A. Lopez; continued.
" 23, " " " 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; on motion for issuance of commission to take testimony; on motion for dedimus potestatem; submitted and continued to March 2nd.
" 23, " " " 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co. Inc.; on motion for temporary injunction; continued to February 24th.
" 23, " " " 2571, In re estate of Daisy Grace Blondeau, deceased; on petition for probate of will; testimony taken of Rex M. Davis; submitted.
" 23, " " " 2572, In re estate of Albert B. Rosenfeld, deceased; on petition for probate of will; testimony taken of J. Rosenfeld; submitted.
" 24, " " " 2434, V. Jovoish v. M. L. Moody; testimony taken of V. Jovoish and M. L. Moody; continued to Feb. 25th.
" 24, " " " 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co. Inc.; on motion for temporary injunction and on motion for leave to file supplemental petition; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Feb. 21, 1925, Crim. No. 741, U. S. v. A. West; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 21, " " " 742, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 21, " " " 740, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; continued to March 7th.
" 21, " " " 737, U. S. v. L. Slegman; plea of guilty entered; submitted.
" 21, " " " 743, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb. 18, 1925, Cause No. 2464, D. A. Zimmerman et al. v. Wm. A. Katz; order granting leave to amend complaint.
" 18, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; order on exception to supplemental account.
" 18, " " " 1800, Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; order for returning bond.
" 19, " " " 2563, In re estate of Eliza E. Leonard, deceased; order admitting will to probate.
" 19, " " " 2553, U. S. v. James L. Ach; sentence
" 19, " " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; order granting leave to amend complaint.
" 19, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; decision and judgment.
" 19, " " " 2570, In re Max A. Lorenzen, bankrupt; adjudication of bankruptcy; order of reference.
" 20, " " " 2573, Alejandro Arce v. J. B. Katz, etc.; temporary restraining order.
" 20, " " " 944, In re estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; order for final distribution.
" 21, " " " 2574, In re estate of James Henry Brown, deceased; order appointing administrator; order for sale of real property; order for taking depositions.
" 23, " " " 2571, In re estate of Daisy Grace Blondeau, deceased; order appointing special administrator.
" 23, " " " 2572, In re estate of Albert B. Rosenfeld, deceased; order appointing administrator with the will annexed.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 21, 1925, Crim. No. 741, U. S. v. A. West; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 21, " " " 742, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.
" 21, " " " 737, U. S. v. L. Slegman; defendant cautioned.
" 21, " " " 743, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; defendant cautioned.

Assignments for Hearing:

Mar. 2, 1925, 10 am, Motion Calendar.
" 3, " 10 am, C. No. 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; to take testimony of plaintiff's witnesses.
" 5, " 10 am, " " 2427, Thomas Kerrigan v. Asia Banking Corporation.
" 10, " 10 am, " " 2554, A Ross v. The China Press, Inc.
" 12, " 10 am, " " 2505, The Republic of China v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.
" 17, " 10 am, " " 2544, P. Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Co
" 18, " 10 am, " " 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; on plea to the jurisdiction
" 24, " 10 am, " " 2542, American Trading Co. Inc. v. F. Berndt.

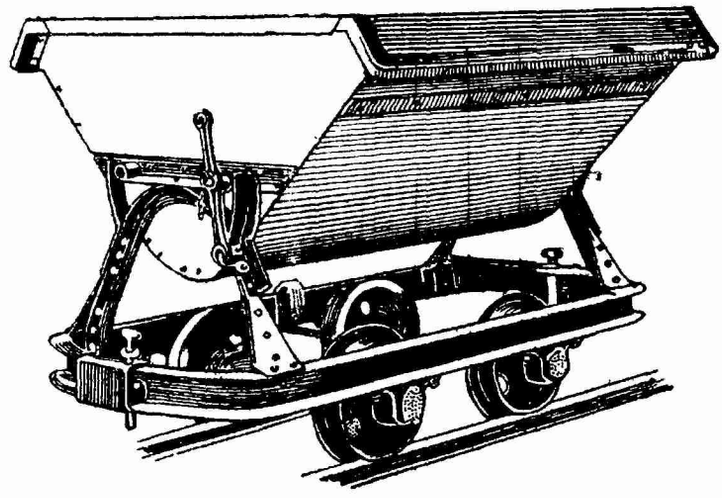
Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 18, 1925, Cause No. 2464, D. A. Zimmerman et al. v. Wm. A. Katz; motion to amend complaint.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; notice of motion to set.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; stipulation for withdrawal of bond.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2571, In re estate of Daisy Grace Blondeau, deceased; petition.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2572, In re estate of Albert B. Rosenfeld, deceased; petition.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; plaintiff's exception to order.
,, 18, ,, ,, ,, 2563, In re estate of Eliza E. Leonard, deceased; petition; oath of executor; depositions (4).
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2569, The Fearon Daniel Co. v. J. Rosenfeld; marshal's return of summons.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2557, R. Fermus v. I. A. Landesman; demurrer.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2563, In re estate of Eliza E. Leonard, deceased; letters testamentary.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2527, In re estate of Charles E. Richardson, deceased; oath and bond of administrator.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2573, Alejandro Arce v. J. B. Katz, etc.; complaint; bond.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2573, Alejandro Arce v. J. B. Katz, etc.; affidavit; summons issued; maashal's return of summons.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2574, In re estate of James Henry Brown, deceased; petition.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen Meyer & Co. Ltd.; answer.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 944, In re estate of Charles Andersen, deceased; amended final account; administrator's application for discharge.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; affidavit; notice of motion.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1043, Heng Fu Chang v. China & Mongolia Export Co.; motion.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; fourth amended complaint.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2574, In re estate of James Henry Brown, deceased; deposition; oath and bond of administrator; petition for sale of real property.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2437, Long & Co. v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion for dedimus potestatem.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American-Express Co. Inc.; motion for temporary injunction.
,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 2330) 2331) 2332) United States v. A. W. Smith: motion to quash.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2571, In re estate of Daisy Grace Blondeau deceased; oath and bond of special administrator; letters of special administration.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2572, In re estate of Albert B. Rosenfeld, deceased; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 1401, Mary G. Rabenow v. Grimes & Woods; motion for judgment.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed. Inc, U. S. A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; answer.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2435, Tong Chong Liang et al. v. American Express Co.; affidavit; notice of motion for leave to file supplemental petition.
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, 2575, N. E. B. Ezra v. The China Press, Inc.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1401, Mary G. Rabenow v. Grimes & Woods; application.

(By the Commissioner)

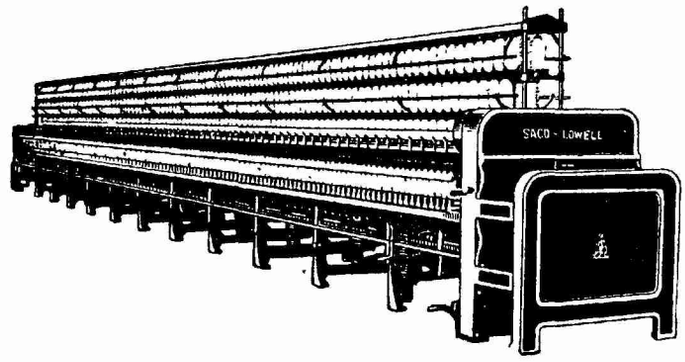
Feb. 19 1925, Crim. No. 740, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; complaint.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 741, U. S. v. A. West; complaint.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 742, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; complaint.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 743, U. S. v. H. S. Honigsberg; complaint.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 744, U. S. v. E. T. Basha; complaint.

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P.O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou **Down** **(Main Line)** **Zahkou to Shanghai North** **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R *	2nd 3rd & 4th R.	Fast *	Fast *	Local	Local	Night Express R. *
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.30	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei .....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.06*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.30*
Lunghwa Junction .....arr.	.	*8.25*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing .....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	...	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Fast *	Fast Local *	Express R. *	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th R.	Fast	Fast Local *	Night Express R. *
Zahkou..... d	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....a	*8..7*	*9.3.*	*11.8?*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.4t*	..	*22.3?*
Shanghai South .....a	*8.15*	*9.5.*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.15*
L'hwa Junction .....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou **(Kiangshoo Branch Line)** **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou .....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	...	...	18.30	23.25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.